



**Galtieri
jailed for
12 years**
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**Maccabi Haifa
take the
high road**
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Knesset to review tough criticism of IDF failings

By HIRSH GOODMAN and AVI HOFFMANN
Post Defence Staff
A controversial report on the state of the Israel Defence Forces that a former colonel claims was disregarded by his superiors will soon be brought up in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, MK Yossi Sarid told *The Jerusalem Post* last night.
Reacting to the public outcry that followed a full disclosure of the report on Israel Television on Friday night, the army spokesman told *The Post* that, contrary to what Aluf Mishne (res.) Emmanuel Wald had claimed, the report had been given due consideration.
Speaking to *The Post* last night, Wald, who was formerly head of long-range planning in the General Staff's planning branch, said his report concluded that the IDF had lost

its attack capability and that its defence posture was weakened. There had been steady deterioration in the command structure over the past three years, reaching a nadir in Lebanon, he said. He further claimed that his 700-page report had been ignored by the IDF general command, even though it had been authorized by it in the first place.
The army spokesman said last night that Chief of General Staff Moshe Levy had not ignored the report. On the contrary, he said, Levy had ordered it included in the IDF's five-year plan to be published in the next few weeks. The report, he said, had been passed on for consideration to the deputy chief of general staff and the head of the planning branch.
The spokesman conceded that the report had not been dealt with by the

(Continued on back page)

Amman bankruptcy may delay Arab bank in areas

By JOEL GREENBERG
A leading West Bank money changer, Khalil Qarsia, whose family firm is in danger of bankruptcy in Jordan, is heading a group of businessmen negotiating with Israel on the establishment of an Arab bank in the administered areas, sources in the areas said yesterday.
Sources following the negotiations said that although the talks had not been immediately affected by the financial developments in Jordan, a collapse of a branch of the Qarsia firm in Amman could have a negative effect on moves to establish the bank.
West Bank financial sources yesterday tried to put a damper on reports that the near bankruptcy of the Amman office of the Qarsia money-changing firm would set off a chain reaction that would eventually affect the firm's operations in the West Bank. The sources said that while the crisis was real, the firm

had sufficient funds to weather it and avoid bankruptcy.
Khalil Qarsia has been negotiating in recent months with Israeli authorities on the details of establishing a bank in the territories, an idea first mooted by the late Nablus mayor Zafar al-Masri. The idea was originally opposed by Jordan out of concern that a possible transfer of millions of dollars from Jordanian banks to the bank in the territories would be an added blow to Jordan's already hard-pressed economy. Recently, however, Jordan has given its agreement in principle to the bank. But sources close to the negotiations said difficulties with Jordan had persisted over the precise terms of its operation.
The sources said that Khalil Qarsia already had a "financial office" in Nablus that carried out many of the functions of a bank.
The sources said the Israel had been pushing the plan for the bank.

Iraqis seize Iran city

Post Middle East Staff and Agencies
Iraqi forces crossed the front-line and occupied the Iranian city of Mehriz yesterday, vowing not to abandon the region unless Iran withdrew from Iraqi territory or accepted peace, a war communiqué said in Baghdad.
The announcement of the Iraqi "victory" was broadcast on the state radio and television, and was followed by a 21-gun salute echoing throughout the Iraqi capital.
Jubilant Iraqis took to the streets minutes after the announcement, firing thousands of automatic rifle volleys. Heads of diplomatic missions in Baghdad were briefed on the

overrunning of the Iranian city before the official announcement.
Iraqi troops of the 2nd Army Corps deployed in the central sector of the 1,180-kilometre war-front stormed and occupied Mehriz, which is across the border about 60km south-west of the Iranian city of Ilam, according to the war communiqué.
The commander of the 2nd Army Corps, Lt.-Gen. Dhia Tawfik cabled Iraqi President Saddam Hussein to tell him that his forces had also occupied four small cities in the vicinity: Hormuzabad, Hassanabad, Reza'abad and Sayyid Hassan.
(Kurdish guerrilla - Page 4)

Lecturers strike tomorrow

By JOEL REBIBO
For *The Jerusalem Post*
University lecturers will strike tomorrow morning, barring a last-minute agreement by the Treasury to a 24 per cent wage increase, the head of the Council of Academic Staffs said yesterday.
"Unless by some miracle the Treasury decides to release the money to cover the wage increases that have been agreed to by all sides, every university, with the exception of the Technion, will strike indefinitely," Prof. Gedalya Sheleff told *The Jerusalem Post*.
The Technion has agreed to pay the increase even without the promise of compensation from the Treasury.
University faculty were scheduled to receive the increase on May 1 under an agreement dating back to then finance minister Yigal Cohen-Orlag. The agreement was reached when other salaried employees

failed to follow the university teachers in taking a 6 per cent wage cut. Since then, faculty have seen their wages eroded by some 24 per cent in comparison to engineers and other graduates in the public sector.
The Treasury agreed to pay an 11 per cent advance on the total this month and to hold "intensive negotiations" on the balance.
The strike was almost averted by a proposal by Prof. Ya'acov Ziv, head of the Council's Planning and Budgeting Committee. Under the plan, faculty would have given up the additional 13 per cent in exchange for an automatic periodic wage review.
"We were prepared to go in that direction with a few modifications but the Treasury rejected them," said Sheleff.
Sheleff said it was "absurd" for faculty to sign an agreement with the universities, only to have it rejected by the Treasury.

Nato report sees world terror to increase

By YOSHI LEMPKOWICZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
BRUSSELS. - A report from the North Atlantic Assembly in Brussels affirms that Syria's role in international terrorism is "far more complex" than that of the Libyans.
"Damascus takes advantage of terrorist activities, but it also cooperates very usefully by reacting to these activities," says the report, drawn up by a British parliamentarian, Bruce George, for the 16-nation Nato parliamentary assembly.
According to this 30-page report from a special working group on terrorism, the Syrian diplomatic corps had given important aid to

some Palestinian terrorist movements by supplying them with false passports. In fact, Syria never stops misusing diplomatic privileges and violating international law," says George, who is a member of the British Labour Party.
He adds: "The members of the ruling Ba'ath Party, stationed at Syrian embassies in West European countries, are always seeking to recruit students for terrorist campaigns."
Stressing the difficulty in studying state-sponsored terrorism "because the involved states are often acting secretly," George adds that Libya, unlike Syria and Iran, the two other



French Interior Minister Charles Pasqua observes the damage at the Paris headquarters of Interpol yesterday, after it was attacked by left-wing gunmen using automatic weapons and explosives on Friday night. (Reuters telephoto)

Interpol's Paris HQ blasted by terrorists

PARIS (AP). - At least four men were involved in what appears to have been a carefully prepared attack on Interpol headquarters that wounded a police guard and seriously damaged parts of the building, police reported yesterday.
Pamphlets bearing a five-pointed red star, the signature of the extreme left-wing terrorist group Direct Action, were found at the scene of the Friday night attack in the western suburb of St. Cloud.
A police spokesman said at least four men arrived in a car at about 10:10 p.m., two of them apparently acting as covers and two others assigned to place the bomb. Police have suggested that there might have been a fifth man driving the getaway car.
They used ladders to scale the fence surrounding the building, the spokesman said. "When a guard heard a noise they started firing while two others placed the bomb."
Apparently seeing two Interpol employees who, hearing the gunfire, came to the front window, the commando's cover unit then sprayed the

front of the building with sub-machinegun fire, the spokesman said.
Employees inside were not hurt but the police guard outside was slightly wounded in the arm.
An office on the ground floor of the building housing the international police network was severely damaged by the explosion, windows were shattered and the building's front was pock-marked with some 30 bullet holes, police said. The explosion dug a 2.5-metre crater in the concrete esplanade at the building's entryway. A car in front of the building was also damaged.
Direct Action took responsibility for 16 attacks in 1985, including the January 25 killing of Gen. René Audran, France's chief arms salesman. In January 1985, it announced that it was working with the West German terrorist group Red Army Faction.
Direct Action, thought to have an international and a domestic wing, has claimed nearly 70 attacks since it first appeared in 1979.

More U.S. pressure on Syria to stop sponsoring terror

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. - The Reagan administration has stepped up its public pressure on Syria to stop its sponsorship of international terrorism and help win the release of American hostages in Lebanon.
At the same time, senior U.S. officials are continuing to caution both Syria and Israel against taking any further steps which might escalate the already tense situation along their frontier.
Secretary of State George Shultz told the annual convention of the

American Jewish Committee that the recent use of U.S. military force against Libya was successful and that Syria could not help but learn from that lesson.
"The results are convincing the sceptics," he said. "Gaddafi is in retreat, and Syria is uneasy - a reaction which may induce that country to think hard about involvement in murderous adventures."
The White House, the next day, continued to caution the Syrians. "We have stated clearly our position on Syria, in terms of Syria being on our terrorism list," acting spokesman Ed Djerejian told reporters. "We have expressed our deep concern over the fact that Syria has given haven to Abu Nidal and other terrorist groups in the past. And currently we have made these views known to the Syrian government."
Djerejian was responding to reporters' suggestions that the U.S. had been fearful of being overly critical of the alleged Syrian role in last month's attempted bombing of an El Al airliner in London. "I think it is incorrect to say that we have not been critical of Syria," he insisted.
The British investigation of the El Al incident, he said, was continuing. "It would be premature for us to draw any definitive conclusions at this time as to Syrian complicity," he said.

Crucial talks on Taba open tomorrow

Jerusalem Post Staff
U.S. State Department legal adviser Abraham Sofaer is to head the American delegation to the coming round of the Taba talks which open here tomorrow, and have been described by both Israeli and Egyptian officials as "crucial."
Tomorrow's talks are to centre on the formulation of the question that is to be posed to the arbitrators on Taba.
Sofaer, who was the judge in Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon's libel suit in the U.S. against *Time* magazine, was in Cairo yesterday to meet with Dr. Nabil al-Arabi, head of the Egyptian delegation to the Taba talks. Radio Monte Carlo reported.
Israeli officials, citing reports from Washington, said that under pressure from the State Department, the Egyptians had agreed to the wording desired by Israel in the compromise or arbitration document.
Israel had insisted on the formulation "correct location," while the Egyptians had demanded that the document "exact location."
Radio Monte Carlo, which reported that Sofaer will head the U.S. delegation, said that the State Department had decided to send him to Cairo and Jerusalem to help the two sides formulate the question that is to be posed to the arbitrators on Taba.

Embassy, FM kept in the dark

Weizman talks in U.S. said centred on ties with Egypt

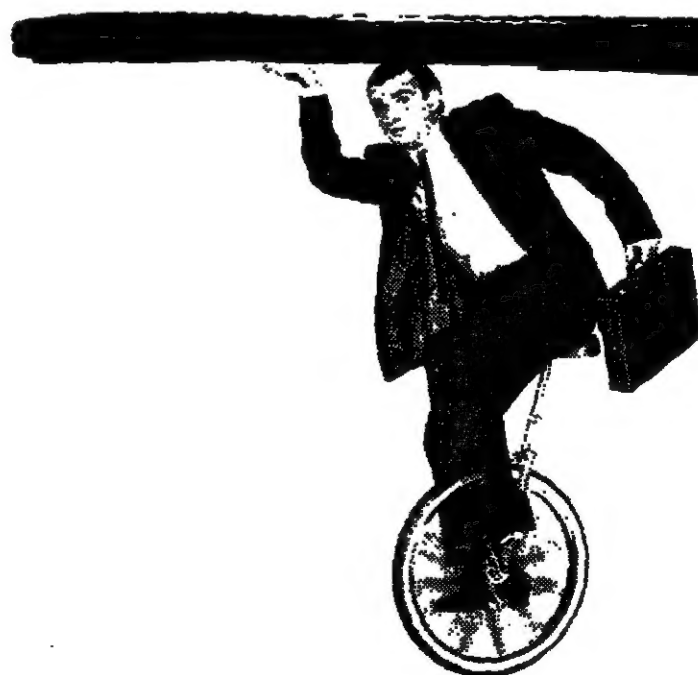
By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. - Following his meetings on Thursday with Secretary of State Shultz and senior State Department aides, Minister without Portfolio Ezer Weizman said that the Americans had expressed satisfaction that Israel and Egypt were apparently very close to reaching an agreement which could lead to a resolution of the Taba border dispute.
Weizman has been invited to return to Washington later this week for a second round of talks with Shultz and other U.S. officials.
The major focus of these talks, U.S. and Israeli officials said yesterday, was expected to be on the current state of Israeli-Egyptian relations and the overall peace process. Other details were sketchy.
Weizman, Israeli sources said yesterday was also expected to meet with Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger.
Before flying to New York on Friday, Weizman met separately in

Washington with Shultz. Under Secretary of State Michael Armistead and Assistant Secretary Richard Murphy.
An authoritative source said that Weizman had brought to Shultz a personal message from Peres. Weizman and Peres were said to have coordinated the entire encounter.
"Weizman would never have done this without specific authorization from the prime minister," the source said.
The meetings have caused a major stir not only because of the secretive nature of their substance, but also because they were not arranged through the Israeli Embassy in Washington. In fact, Ambassador Meir Rosenne and other embassy officials were not aware that Weizman had organized the sessions, apparently in contacts between the Prime Minister's Office and the U.S. Embassy in Jerusalem had been "completely in the dark," an Israeli official said.
All that the Israeli Embassy knew was that Weizman had come to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Shamir to retaliate on rotation

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Yitzhak Shamir has every intention of retaliating against Shimon Peres when the two rotate their jobs in October, and will refrain from informing Peres of his own diplomatic endeavours.
Shamir's confidants say that when the time comes, Shamir will retaliate for the premier's backing of Minister-without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman's failure to coordinate his talks in Washington with the Israeli embassy there and with the Foreign Ministry.
Shamir met Peres for their regular weekly meeting on Friday and protested against Weizman's behaviour.

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The weather at major Swissair destinations

	17.5.86	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	3	16	63	Rain
BRUSSELS	16	21	70	Cloudy
BUEENOS AIRES	6	43	113	Rain
CHICAGO	17	62	79	Rain
COPENHAGEN	6	43	113	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	6	43	113	Cloudy
GENEVA	19	58	106	Cloudy
HELSINKI	7	12	54	Cloudy
HONGKONG	24	75	208	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	5	41	106	Cloudy
LONDON	9	48	119	Rain
LISBON	16	41	106	Cloudy
MADRID	16	41	106	Cloudy
MONTREAL	14	57	123	Cloudy
NEW YORK	5	41	106	Cloudy
OSLO	11	52	116	Cloudy
PARIS	17	62	79	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	17	62	79	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	8	48	119	Cloudy
TOKYO	13	60	112	Cloudy
TURKISH	14	57	123	Rain
VERONA	15	59	116	Rain
ZURICH	9	48	119	Cloudy

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	44	9-22	23
Golan	36	8-23	24
Nahariya	36	10-20	21
Safed	52	10-20	21
Haifa Port	—	—	23
Tiberias	—	12-29	30
Nazareth	51	12-24	25
Afula	50	14-26	28
Shomron	48	12-23	25
Tel Aviv	61	14-24	25
B-G Airport	60	13-24	26
Jericho	53	14-31	32
Gaza	46	15-22	23
BeerSheva	43	9-26	28
Eilat	17	18-32	33

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Haifa University Professor Arnon Soler has been elected Dean of the Social Science and Mathematics Faculty for a three-year term.

ARRIVALS

Barbara A. Mandel, President, Lenore Feldman, Vice President, and David Perlov, Executive Director, Marilyn Flanzbaum, Betty Miller, Nan Rich and Eleanor Rubin, national leaders of the National Council of Jewish Women, U.S., for Board Meeting of the NCJW Research Institute for Innovation in Education at the Hebrew University School of Education.

Italy's Andreotti here

The possibility of cooperation between Italy and Israel in the war against international terrorism will be the main subject for discussion between Foreign Minister Shamir and Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, who is arriving today on an official visit.

Andreotti has recently been the target of criticism in Italy in connection with reports that as prime minister in the 1970s he had concluded secret agreements with Libya and the PLO to give their operatives immunity in Italy in exchange for their promise to refrain from terrorist activity there.

The two foreign ministers are also to discuss Israel's problems in the European Foreign market.

Sharir urges Liberals to reorganize

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Correspondent
TEL AVIV. — In a move that some observers view as a barely veiled threat to Herut, the Liberal Party's executive chairman Avraham Sharir last week proposed that his party reorganize, reactivate long-dormant branches, appoint a spokesman and various other functions and "come back to life."

With Herut having failed, so far, to ratify the merger with the Liberals, Sharir's idea is that the Liberals should in any case reorganize as an independent entity — even if that merger does go through soon.

For Sharir argues, in that case the Liberals — who have not contested a Knesset election on their own since 1959 — would enter the merger as a stronger partner. On the other hand, if Herut continues to procrastinate, a reorganized and revitalized Liberal Party could threaten Herut with a split of the Likud, claiming that it has the infrastructure of an independent

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Younger faces in new Labour central committee

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Post Political Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The Labour Party convention on Thursday night completed the election of its 1,300 member Central Committee. New, youthful and female faces will be prominent in the committee, revamped by party secretary-general Uzi Baram; several veterans will be absent.

The central committee is the body that will eventually elect the party's next Knesset list. Between 15 and 20 per cent of the new committee's members are aged 40 or less and close to half of those are women.

The selection process did not quite live up to Baram's original goal of internal democracy, whereby two-thirds of the committee was to be elected by party branches and only one-third

nominated by Baram and the central appointments committee. The final tally was 700 members elected by the branches and 600 appointed by Baram and the committee. Of the latter, 110 places went to the kibbutzim and moshavim, and 107 to 12 groups that had been guaranteed places when they joined the party.

The Labour's debt to those groups, among whom are Panthers and Ohadim from Jerusalem and the supporters of MKs Amnon Linn and Yitzhak Peretz, has now ended. From now on, all party members will have to contest positions on their own merits.

The one exception to that rule may be Ezer Weizman's Yabod Party, if it decides to opt for

unity with Labour. Unity talks between the two parties are expected to begin shortly.

For the first time in a long time, campaigning for inclusion on the committee was not characterized by an overt split between the Peres and Rabin camps. Initial appraisals show that the new committee is largely unaligned, though the true picture will only emerge when the next Knesset list is elected.

The drawing up of the central committee dominated the second session of the party's national convention last Thursday. Ideological debates in the plenum were largely ignored. The debate over the party's plank on religion and the state, probably the most contentious of the ideological issues, ended inconclusively and will be continued in the new central committee.

Reagan seeks Jewish support for missile sale

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — President Reagan has invited a small group of American Jewish leaders to the White House tomorrow to try to persuade them to support the administration's controversial \$350 million missile sale to Saudi Arabia.

Almost all those invited have said it is extremely unlikely that they will emerge from the meeting in favour of the sale, which has been overwhelmingly opposed by the Senate and House of Representatives. But they said they would give Reagan the courtesy of hearing his appeal.

The President later this week will formally veto the Congressionally-

passed legislation blocking the sale, which includes Sidewinder air-to-air, Stinger anti-aircraft and Harpoon anti-ship missiles. Congress can then override that veto by passing resolutions of disapproval in both Houses by two-thirds majorities.

Reagan has recently actively lobbied several supposedly wavering Republican Senators who initially voted against the sale but are thought likely to still reverse themselves. He has ignored the Democratic-controlled House.

Political observers in Washington yesterday again said that the final outcome in the Senate could go either way.

Republican Senators Chic Hecht of Nevada, who is Jewish, and Richard Lugar of Indiana, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, last week urged Reagan to meet American Jewish leaders as part of a continuing effort to reverse the prevailing Congressional sentiment.

Major elements of the American Jewish community, including the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations and the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (Aipac), have not actively lobbied against the Saudi sale, in recent weeks. But that is still a far cry from actually supporting it. American Jewish activists have

noted that the Israeli government itself has not been all that concerned about the Saudi sale and that it had quietly urged them to drop their opposition. In addition, they said, an IDF assessment showed that the additional missiles would not pose much of a real danger to Israel.

But Jewish lobbyists said yesterday that while they might be able to sit on the sidelines during legislative battles over the sale, they could not realistically come out in favour of it. "We'd lose all our credibility," one of them said.

Others said they would go to the White House simply out of respect to the president.

2 held for attacking newsmen outside Heichal Cinema

By YORAM GAZIT
For The Jerusalem Post

PETAH TIKVA. — Two Orthodox residents of Petah Tikva, one of them a minor, were arrested on Friday night outside the Heichal Cinema after attacking a press photographer during a demonstration against the screening of movies of Shabbat.

The two were later released and told to report at the police station last night, after Shabbat.

Large police and Border Police forces again kept watch on the hundreds of Orthodox men who arrived at the Heichal to protest against the Shabbat desecration as has happened in previous weeks.

Despite the many noisy arguments that took place between the Ortho-

dox and secular Petah Tikvans, there was no other physical violence outside the cinema.

But there were other instances of violence in the area. In Petah Tikva's Rothschild Street, a 30-year-old Orthodox man smashed a bus shelter bearing a poster showing a bikini-clad woman. He was caught by two Petah-Tikva residents and taken to the police station. He is to be taken to court today on suspicion of vandalism.

In Bnei Brak, the door of a store owned by Meir Gunit was set on fire on Thursday night. A note left at the site threatened that the store would be destroyed and the owner attacked unless he stopped selling "secular newspapers."

Quiet Friday night cinema in Haifa

By DAVID RUDGE

HAIFA. — Five cinemas opened their doors to the public for the second consecutive week here on Shabbat eve, and again there were no incidents.

Several hundred people bought tickets for the shows, and the Cinema Owners' Association reported a 15 per cent increase in attendance over last Friday night.

But orthodox circles have vowed to continue the struggle to prevent further screenings. They say they will hold a demonstration in the Hadar HaCarmel quarter on Thursday.

The city's orthodox leaders are to hold talks with Knesset members in an effort to find a "national solution" to prevent Shabbat desecration by cinemas.

UN: Limitation of forces pact effective on Golan

Jerusalem Post Reporter

GOLAN HEIGHTS. — Both Israel and Syria have been observing the limitation of forces agreement on both sides of the border on the Golan Heights, according to a report just submitted by UN observers.

The report, which was submitted

to both armies and to UN headquarters, was based on a recent inspection which covered an area 24 kilometres deep on both sides of the border. The original agreement was concluded between Israel and Syria in 1974 at the end of the Yom Kippur War.

WZO refuses to depoliticize

By MOSHE KOHN

The four departments most affected by the Landau commission's recommendations to depoliticize the World Zionist Organization's emissaries (shlichim), do not intend to cooperate in their implementation. The Jerusalem Post has learned.

The heads of those departments are holding intensive consultations to crystallize their non-cooperation plans. A WZO source told The Post on Thursday. The source would not give any indication of what action they may take.

The departments, responsible for about 95 per cent of the WZO's 693 long-term emissaries, are Tora Education and Culture in the Diaspora (293 emissaries); Youth and Hehalutz (201); Education and Culture in the Diaspora (150); and Aliya (56). Another 29 emissaries are shared by two or more of the 15 WZO departments with emissaries abroad in a total of 78 part-time slots, 62 of them with the above-mentioned departments.

On March 23, WZO-Jewish Agency Executive chairman Arye Dulin appointed a committee of three senior WZO officials, headed by Director-General Shlomo Gazit, to draw up "operational proposals" to implement recommendations, submitted by a commission headed by former Supreme Court judge

Moshe Landau, which had been submitted to the executive and made public on January 13. The Gazit committee was appointed after a referendum of the 31 Israeli and American members of the WZO Agency Executive had shown that 19 supported a proposal by Dulin to accept the Landau recommendations "in principle" and to appoint a committee on implementation.

These 19 were the Labour Zionist members and those of the World Confederation of United Zionists, which comprises Hadassah and Dulin's Liberal Centre.

An alternative proposal, stating that the "Executive has heard and takes note" of the Landau report and "will set up a committee of Executive members to study it," was supported by 10 members — those of Herut (which controls the Aliya and Education and Culture Departments), Mizrahi-Hapoel Hamizrahi (Tora Education and Culture), and the World Confederation of General Zionists (mainly the Zionist Organization of America), which controls the youth and Hehalutz Department.

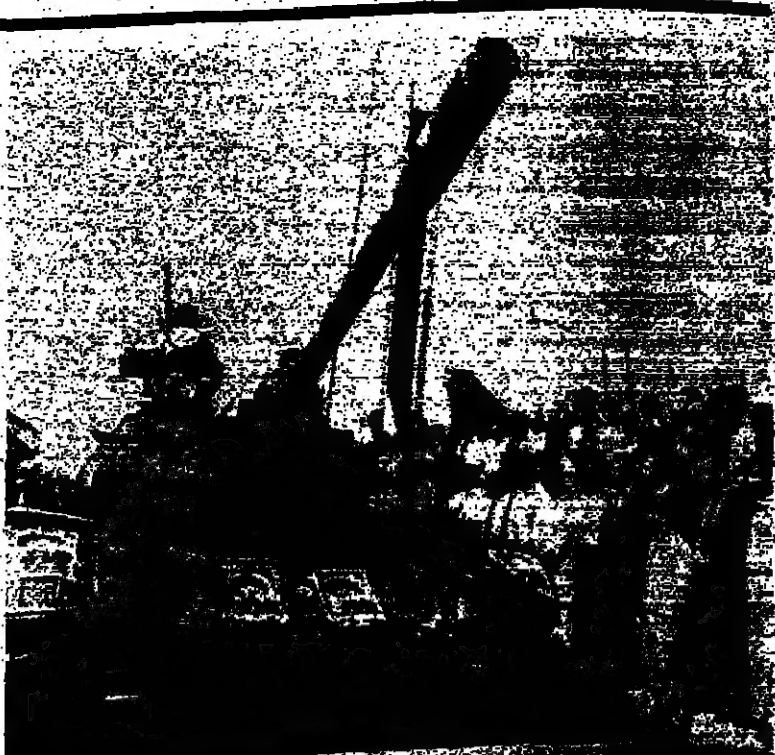
The essence of the Landau recommendations is that the emissary system should be taken out of the hands of the political parties and managed by an autonomous, non-partisan authority including Agency Executive and public representatives. The

Gazit committee recommended further that the selection and deployment of emissaries should be handled by the WZO's Emissary Authority, whose director, Moshe Gilad, is a member of the Gazit committee. The third member is Finance Department director-general Moshe Haskell.

The Gazit committee submitted its proposals to Dulin a few days ago, and he is to bring them to the Executive today for approval. They are then to be referred to next month's meeting in Jerusalem of the Zionist General Council.

The opponents of the plan, The Post was told, contend that only the World Zionist Congress, the supreme parliament of the Zionist Movement, can authorize such "radical changes" as those proposed by the Landau and Gazit bodies. "We were given our mandates by the Congress (the previous one, the 30th, took place in December 1982), and only the Congress (the 31st is scheduled for late next year) can alter them," the heads of the affected departments are said to argue.

They also allege that the Labour Zionist movement wishes to use the Landau recommendations to gain control of WZO-Agency departments assigned by the Congress to the Likud and the Orthodox parties.



Amal militia leader Nabih Berri and other Amal officials watch a Soviet T-52 tank in a military parade in West Beirut yesterday, as part of a ceremony to unveil a monument to Amal men killed in attacks on Israelis. (Reuters)

Hussein releases students held after last week's riots

Post Middle East Staff

Jordan's King Hussein has ordered the release of all the students detained following riots last Thursday at Yarmuk University in which three students were killed. Radio Amman reported yesterday. The move appeared aimed at placating the pro-Palestine or Muslim fundamentalist groups believed to have been behind the disturbances.

The Jordanian cabinet held an extraordinary session yesterday to discuss the riots and consider measures to ensure stability at the university, the radio said. A ministerial committee was set up to investigate.

According to a report in the Abu Dhabi newspaper *al-Jahad* yesterday, religious groups opposed to Hussein incited the riots in the northern city of Irbid. Quoting travellers who said they had witnessed the trouble, in which 18 policemen were wounded, the paper said

MIDDLE EAST

that the groups had distributed anti-government leaflets and that two female students killed in the rioting wore the uniforms of religious groups.

Informed sources told *The Jerusalem Post* that the riots were started by pro-Palestine elements dissatisfied with growing Jordanian-Syrian cooperation against the PLO.

A Jordanian Interior Ministry statement said the trouble had erupted over fees charged by the university for practical engineering training.

Al-Jahad, quoting an unnamed Jordanian ministerial source, said the rioting was sparked by the university board's decision to expel 31 undergraduates.

Jordan parliament head invited to visit Syria

Post Middle East Staff

The head of the Jordanian parliament, Akif al-Fayiz, has been invited by his Syrian counterpart, Mahmoud a-Za'bi al-Arabi, to visit Syria, the East Jerusalem Arabist *al-Kuds* reported on Friday.

In a letter, al-Arabi thanked al-Fayiz, who also heads the Arabic parliamentary union, for adding the union's recommendations to the Syrian man's success, the paper said, citing the Jordanian news agency.

The invitation to al-Fayiz is part of the trend towards improved relations between the two countries.

Egyptian paper denies spy network broken

CAIRO (AP). — An Egyptian newspaper yesterday denied Libyan allegations that it had broken an Egyptian spy and sabotage network that had helped guide American warplanes during the April 15 bombing raids on Tripoli and Benghazi.

In an unsecured front-page report, the state-owned weekly *Akhbar al-Yom* accused Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi of fabricating the story as a pretext for action against Egyptians working in Libya.

Sudan urges Egypt to return Numeiri

KHARTOUM (AP). — Sudan's new foreign minister said yesterday that deposed president Iftar Numeiri would receive a fair trial if Egypt sent him home. Foreign Minister Zein al-Abdin al-Hindi, who was also named deputy prime minister last Thursday, said in a statement.

Mr. Numeiri should be returned from exile in Egypt, where he has been established, that the committed crimes against the Sudanese people.

"He will receive a fair trial," al-Hindi added.

Egypt has refused to extradite Numeiri, who has been living in Cairo since a Sudanese group seized power on April 6, 1985, ending his 16 years in power.

Envoy says Libya will retaliate over sanctions

PEKING (Reuters). — A Libyan official said on Friday that Tripoli would retaliate against countries which imposed sanctions against it.

"Whatever they do to us, we will do the same," former prime minister Abdul al-Obaidi, envoy of Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi, told reporters.

Mandelbaum resignation delayed

By AVI TEMKIN

Bank of Israel Governor Moshe Mandelbaum will be allowed to delay his resignation until the end of the month so that he may present the central bank's annual report for 1985, Finance Minister Nissim and Premier Peres have decided.

Mandelbaum was due to resign in the next few days in accordance with the Bejski Commission of Inquiry's recommendation, which said he must leave his post within 30 days of their report's publication. That period was to expire this week.

A Treasury spokesman said yesterday it was only natural that

Mandelbaum should present the central bank's annual report since he had prepared it.

Economic observers said the delay in Mandelbaum's resignation could reopen the race between Deputy Finance Minister Adi Amori and Prof. Michael Bruno, who are considered the contenders for his post. Bruno is apparently favoured by Nissim, but Amori is the candidate of the Labour Party.

Over the weekend, the name of Prof. Zvi Sussman, a former deputy governor of the central bank, was raised as a third candidate, reportedly with the support of the Likud.

WEIZMAN TALKS

(Continued from Page One)

Washington to deliver a closed lecture at the U.S. Defence College. The embassy made the arrangements for Weizman's overnight stay at the Sheraton Grand Hotel here, but Israeli officials here were not informed in advance of his earlier meetings with the State Department leadership. This has generated deep concern among embassy staff members who said that Weizman, backed by Prime Minister Peres, was apparently attempting to by-pass Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Later, when word of Weizman's visit to the State Department leaked out, embassy press spokesman Yosef Gal called Weizman at his hotel to ask what he should say to reporters when asked why no one from the embassy had been informed in advance of the meetings or had accompanied him to them. "Say that I get my instructions from the prime minister," Weizman replied.

Later on Thursday evening, Rosenne met Weizman for about 30 minutes at his hotel. Israeli officials said that Weizman had not "reported" to the ambassador on the substance of his meetings. They

simply spoke in general about the sessions, according to Israeli officials.

Weizman was accompanied to Washington only by Arye Shumer, a Weizman aide who is deputy director of the Prime Minister's Office.

What had been extremely unusual in the Weizman incident, they said, was that no one at the embassy had even been informed of Weizman's meetings with the Americans. This placed the embassy in a very awkward position.

U.S. officials said yesterday that they had no intention of trying to keep Weizman's meetings in Washington secret from the embassy or from the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem. They said that they had simply assumed that Weizman would keep his own government fully apprised of his Washington itinerary. American officials said that Shultz and the others would not have opposed Rosenne's joining Weizman at the meetings. In fact, they said that they were surprised when Weizman showed up at the State Department on Thursday without anyone from the embassy.

Relatives and family friends of

Eng. LEVY PEVZNER ז"ל

(one of the founders of the Palestine Electric Corp.)

and his wife

ZENIA PEVZNER ז"ל

(née Ginzburg)

are cordially invited to an open house to honour their lives and achievements, and to share memories of those early days and renew old ties, to be held on Thursday, May 22, 1986 between 4 p.m. and 10 p.m. at Hotel Concorde, 1 Trumpeldor St., Tel Aviv, suite 608.

Transportation to the Kiryat Shaul cemetery will leave the hotel at 10 a.m.

R.S.V.P. and details, Tel. 03-659241.

Daughter, Adina and son-in-law, Jake Simmons
Granddaughters, Sharon Livia and Carmel Iris Simmons

On Wednesday, May 21, 1986, at 5:00 p.m. we shall honour the memory of

MARTHA GREENBAUM

(née Felchenfeld)

at the Eretz HaYyim cemetery (near the Shimshon Junction)

We mourn the death of

JESSIE MAX

Her son: Solomon Max

Her daughters: Sarah Levas

Batsya Eldstein

Her sister: Dora Frankel

Grandchildren and great-grandchildren

For funeral arrangements, please call: Tel. 02-630240, 057-422148

We mourn the passing of

HADASSAH SAMUEL

(Viscountess Samuel)

The funeral cortege will leave at 3 p.m., Monday, May 19, from the Sanhedria Funeral Parlour for the Givat Shaul Cemetery, Jerusalem.

The Family

Summer time electrifies 'Shabbat mafia'

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

In Jerusalem's Mahane Yehuda market, the vendors call them the Shabbat mafia, the black clad ultra-Orthodox men attended by myriads of youngsters, who wait around on Friday afternoon, checking their watches to make sure that the stalls are all closed by Shabbat.

Similar groups are on hand on Saturday evening in the city's Ben Yehuda pedestrian mall and at the box offices of the cinemas, to make sure that businesses don't open before the Shabbat ends. With the inauguration of summer time last night, the pressure in the market on Friday afternoon may be expected to ease off, while that on Saturday

night may be expected to grow.

In fact, according to many religious officials, the late end to Shabbat on Saturday night, with accompanying temptations for cafes, cinemas and other places of entertainment to open their doors early, is the real reason for religious opposition to summer time. This additional assault on the sanctity of the sabbath comes at a time when in any case religious circles feel that there have been unprecedented inroads in this area.

In a front page article last week *Erev Shabbat*, the ultra-Orthodox weekly, reports that a national task force, made up of rabbis from divergent circles, is being organized to fight this onslaught on Shabbat

observance in public. The list of Shabbat desecrations includes even a new shopping centre in non-Jewish Bethlehem, which it is felt will tempt Jewish Jerusalemites to shop on Saturdays.

In Haifa, not only have a number of cinemas begun Friday evening showings, but nearby eating places have also opened, to take advantage of the Friday night crowds. In Tel Aviv, an additional cinema, on Rehov Ibn Gvirol has begun Shabbat showings. The paper also notes that Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat is holding meetings of his new Liberal Centre party in his office in the municipality on the sabbath. Nor has the issue of the Shabbat operation of Haifa's new cablecar been settled.

In Petah Tikva, not only are there regular Friday night showings at the controversial Heichal Cinema, together with the demonstrations by the religious, but a nearby cafe has also opened its doors. Both the cinema and the cafe start doing business long before Shabbat ends, the paper notes. In Ashdod, a new swimming pool is due to open on Shabbat, close to the town's religious neighbourhood.

And in Bethlehem, near Rachel's Tomb, there is a new shopping centre, specializing in non-kosher meat, which attracts thousands of Jerusalem Jews every Shabbat, the paper says. The centre is under joint Jewish-Arab ownership, the paper claims.

Sharir due in Greece today for talks on boosting tourism

By MARGERY GREENFELD
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

ATHENS. — Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir is due to arrive here today for five days of talks aimed at increasing tourism between the two countries.

Sharir will be the first Israeli minister to visit Athens in an official capacity since Abba Eban came here in 1962 during his term as education minister.

The last Israeli official to visit Greece was the director-general of the Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, who had talks with Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias in January.

Sharir, whose official host here will be National Economic Minister Kostas Simitis, is scheduled to meet with both private tour operators and Greek tourism officials, including Greek National Tourism Organization President Kostas Kyriazis.

The Israeli minister will also meet with leaders of the Jewish commu-

nity here and will spend two days visiting tourist facilities on the island of Rhodes.

In addition to dealing with bilateral tourism issues, the talks will centre on ways of encouraging tourism from third countries through attractive tour packages which would include Israel, Greece and possibly Egypt.

Israeli tourism to Greece declined sharply in 1985, with only 18,227 Israelis arriving here last year compared with 31,887 in 1984 and 49,188 in 1983.

The drop is attributed to the general economic situation in Israel and especially to austerity measures such as the travel tax, which at its peak of \$300 plus 20 per cent of the air ticket-price effectively discouraged travel abroad.

In the case of Greece, the travel tax was equal to or even exceeded the price of a return plane ticket.

The relatively few Greeks who visit Israel are mainly pilgrims at Christmas and Easter.



U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese (centre), accompanied by his wife Ursula and Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek, tour the Old City of Jerusalem on Friday.

(Nitzan Shorer)

Mayors end conference here resolved to resist terror

By PATRICIA GOLAN
For The Jerusalem Post

Mayors from five countries wound up the seventh annual Jerusalem Conference of Mayors on Friday with a declaration resolving to promote tourism to Israel.

The mayors, from the U.S., West Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and Norway, presented the resolution to Prime Minister Peres on Friday morning.

Noting that the participants had come to Israel "at a time when concern for safety and security of tourists travel has gripped our cities and nations," the resolution stated that "there are many good reasons to travel to Israel, and concern for safety is not a reason to stay away."

Peres told the mayors that Israel does "not let terror dictate our lives," and said the Israeli government was encouraged by President Reagan's anti-terrorism steps.

The mayors told a press conference that they intended to encourage visits to Israel. Alex Daoud, mayor of Miami Beach, Florida, said the idea that it was unsafe to come to Israel was a "misconception." He would "bring back everyone in Florida," he said.

Only five American mayors took part in the week-long conference this year, compared to 15 in previous years. William McNamara, mayor of New Britain, Connecticut, blamed the American media for promoting a "feeling of anxiety."

Christine Reek, the Republican mayor of Santa Monica, California, said she intended to write to Reagan to "politely disagree with him" on his administration's advice against travelling to Israel. "We have a lot of problems with street crime in the U.S.," she said, "I need to use a lot more caution when I'm in New York City."

Shamir asks Meese to block Arafat's planned visit to U.S.

Jerusalem Post Staff

Foreign Minister Shamir last night asked U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese to ban a planned visit to the U.S. by PLO chairman Yasser Arafat.

Shamir's request followed reports that Arafat and his supporters at the UN are planning his appearance at the UN General Assembly meeting in four months.

Shamir specifically sought from the U.S. a promise that the PLO leader would be prevented from entering America. But although Meese told Shamir he would ask Secretary of State Shultz to study the matter, experts here doubt that the U.S. could forbid Arafat's entry since he would be coming on UN business.

Meese met on Friday with other ministers and political leaders to discuss anti-terrorism cooperation between Israel and the U.S. They agreed there was room for many more diplomatic, economic and military responses to terror.

Meese later told the press, "There is no doubt that the Soviet Union is involved in international terror through its support of such friendly countries as Cuba, Nicaragua and Syria." Syria's role in international terrorism is being studied by the U.S., he added.

Meese also made a four-and-a-half hour tour of Jerusalem, accompanied by Mayor Teddy Kollek, visiting the Old City, including the Temple Mount, and ending the tour at Liberty Bell Park.

Little being done to ease the plight of convicts' children

By TSIPPI KUPER
For The Jerusalem Post

Little is being done to ease the plight of 3,000 children of convicts from following in their father's footsteps, according to Avraham Hoffman, director of the Prisoners Rehabilitation Authority. For, he says, there is hardly any awareness of the social and psychological problems these youngsters face.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, Hoffman told of children who conceal their father's being in

jail for fear of their schoolfriends' mockery. Sometimes the mother's fears lead her to hide the father's whereabouts from her children. Hoffman recalled the horror of one six-year-old boy, whose mother had told him his father was away in the army, when he came across his father while visiting a jail on a school outing.

Convicts' children are in a dilemma: on one hand, they are supposed to love their fathers, but at the same time they are expected to reject their

way of life, Hoffman notes.

According to criminologist Ya'acov Sadan, who carried out a survey on 120 children of prisoners, comparing them to a pilot group of a similar number of sailors' children, sons of convicts were liable to develop strong tendencies to delinquency and homosexuality. They also had serious identity problems, were insecure and highly dependent on others.

The most hardened criminal will soften when it comes to his children,

Hoffman believes, pointing to a recent survey in which 70 per cent of the convicts questioned said their main concern was that their children might reject them because of their criminal record. He maintains that rather than limiting use of this "weakness" as a bait to extract confessions, it is high time it became a rehabilitative tool.

About 45 per cent of Jewish convicts and some 50 per cent of their Arab fellows are married, and many have large families.

Seminar on opposition to Nazi regime told:

'British were unwilling to respond to German peace feelers'

Attempts by German wartime resisters to destroy the Nazi regime were let down by the distrust of British Governments, a seminar in the northern England city of Leeds was told last week.

Survivors of the July plot to assassinate Hitler, British diplomats of the day and eminent historians had gathered to discuss opposition to the Nazis before and during the war, and Britain's reaction to it.

They included Axel von den Bussche, who, as a young officer, had volunteered to blow up himself and Hitler. Mrs. Christabel Bieleberg, Dr. Clarita von Troit and, from the British side, ex-Foreign Office men, such as Sir William Deakin and Sir Frank Roberts.

Richard Lamb, the journalist and

historian, whose researches on British Foreign Office papers will appear in a book published this summer, "Whitehall Madness - The Failure To End The Second World War," traced an unwillingness by the British to respond to German peace feelers from the early days of the war.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had written to Prime Minister Winston Churchill in September 1941 to tell him that Dr. Karl Goerdeler, a leading member of the anti-Nazi opposition, had sent a message earlier that year "suggesting negotiations to Switzerland, and claimed to represent a group of generals headed by Halder." Eden commented: "We have had messages from him before and are not disposed to trust him."

Richard Crossman, who had known Adam von Troit in Oxford, was asked to comment after an approach from Troit in 1942. He wrote: "I did not trust him very far, and he did not trust me. I believe

that the group Adam represents really does exist and that it is of some importance for our political warfare and it could be misdirected by us in ways useful to HMG (Her Majesty's Government)."

Only a week before the generals' attempted coup of 20 July, a note from the British embassy in Washington informed the Foreign Office of a group attempting to overthrow the Nazi regime.

Sir Alec Cadogan, then head of the Foreign Office, replied: "Please thank the State Department for this information and say we fully agree with them in regarding this approach with profound suspicion."

Other Foreign Office officials mi-

nuted the note from Washington: "This looks very bogus."

Patricia Meehan, television producer, told the conference of evidence showing a refusal by Foreign Office officials who knew of the part played by the former State Secretary of the German Foreign Ministry.

Sad tale of Beit Shemesh Engines

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

The State Comptroller's report on Beit Shemesh Engines should be read by everyone who wants to get a glimpse of some of the worst practices of government-controlled enterprises. It is the sad story of a company that goes steadily down hill because of inadequate management and a lack of government over-seeing.

The company, was established in 1968 by Joseph Shidlovsky, a French industrialist, in partnership with the government. In 1981 the government paid Shidlovsky some \$10 million for his share in Beit Shemesh.

At the time the government purchased Beit Shemesh Engines, officials believed the company was profitable. They soon learned otherwise. Equipment and manpower were inadequate, causing backlogs in deliveries and an unacceptable number of defective products.

Over the next three years, the company ran up losses totalling \$80m, forcing the government to inject tens of millions of dollars in aid. Three recovery plans were drafted and the management was changed on several occasions. But with each of the recovery plans and every management shakeup, the situation got worse.

The comptroller found that the first of the recovery plans drafted by the company in 1982-83 actually was a plan for lavish spending, that included cars for the new managers, appointment of additional senior ex-

THE STATE
COMPTROLLER
REPORT NO. 36
1986

ecutives and the construction of an unneeded building at a cost of \$2.5m. The management figured that the government would approve the plan and transfer the needed sums to finance such operations. Thus until the arrival of the money, the company went ahead and took loans for \$17 million from commercial banks. In the 1982-83 fiscal year, Beit Shemesh's debt-servicing cost totalled \$11m, more than its entire revenue from sales. By the end of 1983 the company was losing up to \$3m a month.

In came a new management and a new recovery plan. The plan called for a rescheduling of debts and a reduction in the size of its labour force, especially of workers not directly involved in production. The government and Pratt and Whitney, an American company whose engines would be installed in the Lavi, agreed to provide \$23m in aid to Beit Shemesh. It was a fruitless effort. The new management simply did not implement the recovery plan. In 1984-85, the company posted losses of some \$27m.

The third recovery plan was drafted by a new management in late 1984 and early 1985. The scheme

called for annual sales of \$32 million and the dismissal of some 600 workers, most of them in the services areas of the plant, for an estimated saving of \$3.4. The comptroller found that the plan was sloppily prepared. Eventually the costs of severance payments rose to some \$10.5m. Conditions without precedent in government-owned companies were granted, including incentives to production workers to leave the company. Sales last year totalled only \$24m.

Since 1981 the government had been trying to convince Pratt and Whitney to buy into Beit Shemesh Engines. After initially refusing, the U.S. concern invested \$10m, and became co-owner. But this was achieved with conditions which the comptroller found to be less than adequate.

Pratt and Whitney is entitled to recall its investment, with interest, if Beit Shemesh proves unprofitable, or the government fails to sell its share to a private company. In addition, the comptroller said, the agreement effectively forces the government to pay all of Beit Shemesh's accumulated debts, although the government has denied this.

Moreover, from the comptroller's report, it emerges that the chairman of Beit Shemesh's board in 1983 offered Pratt and Whitney conditions for the purchase of a stake in Beit Shemesh that were unacceptable to the government. He did so, the comptroller said, without consulting the Defence Ministry or the Treasury.

No one responsible for cultural, historical artefacts

Antiquities Division squandering treasures

By JOEL REBIBO

Thousands of years worth of historical treasures have been squandered in the past 40 years because of mismanagement by the Antiquities Division of the Education Ministry.

The comptroller found that:

- Permits for archaeological digs are issued with no clear understanding of who is responsible.

- The Antiquities division has no idea of what is going on in almost half of the sites it has authorized, despite a law requiring that a file be maintained on each site.

- Most digs do not publish any follow-up report to explain what was found and its significance (the law requires that within five years after a dig a scientific report be published). Masada (20 years after dig is completed), the Temple Mount (8 years after dig is completed) and Caesarea (23 years after dig is completed) still have no comprehensive study.

- National treasures have been shipped out of the country, sold, stolen, and distributed among museums and universities. The law that requires that an accurate listing of what is found at each site is routinely ignored. In 16 expeditions by the Hebrew University (before 1978), there was not even one list provided. Expeditions (of others) at

Hazor, Masada and Caesarea did not provide lists. The government has no idea of what was stolen or missing or sold.

Antiquities discovered at the Temple Mount from the period of the first Temple are housed at the Hebrew University and in a rented building in the Jewish Quarter. The antiquities division has no record of any of the expeditions that found them or of what they found. The comptroller found many such instances of expeditions that turn over their findings to various institutions without the antiquities divisions' knowledge.

The Israel Museum purchases antiquities - many of which were apparently stolen - without checking their sources with the antiquities division. The Museum administration claims that all of their purchases are made from authorized merchants and that stricter laws lead to an increase of violence as well as the illegal export of Israel antiquities abroad. The comptroller is of the opinion that the Israel Museum's practice of not examining the source of its antiquities in order to save them for Israel has no place in a properly-run public institution and could encourage more illegal digs.

There is no one responsible for

cultural and historical treasures since the official responsible left his job in 1984. There are no proper, up-to-date lists of the antiquities that are reported and stored by the antiquities division. The last count of antiquities was in 1977 when a Hebrew University researcher claimed that glass vessels that he had found in a Nahariya dig had disappeared. No count has been done since that time. Antiquities that were supposedly in storage have turned up in private shops. The owners, claiming that they bought them legally, refuse to return them.

Antiquities are given out on loan haphazardly; no one signs to take responsibility for their return as required by law. Examples: In 1970 candlesticks were loaned to a researcher from Missouri. The division has no record of the candlesticks and no scientific data; in 1973 antiquities were loaned to the Israel ambassador to the U.S. and never returned.

Of the hundreds of thousands of coins that have been discovered since 1948, only a small number reach the antiquities division, and of those only a few are actually registered. In 1975, only 9 per cent of the 637 coins turned over to the division were registered; in 1977 only 16 per cent of the 382 coins that were turned over were registered.

Important announcement from Bank Leumi to foreign currency account holders:

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Bank Leumi is pleased to announce that the tax-free interest period on "Palach" Foreign Currency Accounts has now been **DOUBLED!** In other words, you pay no income tax on the interest from your Bank Leumi foreign currency account for a period of 20 years (instead of 10) from the day you first entered the country.

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GIDON KREMER Violonist
ANDRAS SCHIFF pianist
Programme: Schubert: Rondo Brilliant
Schumann: Sonata No. 2, Barok: Sonata No. 1
Tel Aviv, Mann Auditorium
Wednesday, June 4, 1986, 8:30 p.m.

Tickets available from Tuesday, May 20, 1986 at the IPO Box Office (Mann Auditorium) daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and at Kestel Ticket Agency, 133 Ibn Gabirol St., Tel. 03-447425. Discount to IPO subscribers against voucher No. 108.

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Sunday, May 18, 1986
Series 2:
Monday, May 19, 1986
Series 3:
Wednesday, May 21, 1986
(Please note change of date)

Main Auditorium:
(Tones and Voices No. 7)
Tuesday, May 20, 1986, 8:30 p.m.
Jerusalem Theatre:
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Today, May 18, at 8 p.m.
The Weintraub Memorial Lecture Series
Lecturer:
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Jerusalem, Tel. 02-225152/3.

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Falklands War chiefs get 8 to 14 years' jail

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters). - Former Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri and two other ex-junta members have been stripped of their rank and jailed for eight to 14 years for losing the 1982 Falklands (Malvinas) war with Britain "through inexperience and negligence."

The supreme military council, Argentina's highest military court, announced the sentences for Galtieri, former navy chief Jorge Anaya and ex-air force head Basilio Lami Dozo on Friday, after a trial that lasted nearly four years.

The three were found guilty of failing to draw up plans for military operations after Argentina seized the desolate South Atlantic islands on April 2, 1982.

They also "maintained in combat, once the magnitude of the British reaction became known, the (Argentine) forces in inferior condi-

tions up until the final defeat" 10 weeks later, the court said.

Galtieri, who received 12 years, is one of the former military leaders who was convicted in a separate trial in connection with human rights abuses during Argentina's "dirty war" against leftists in the 1970s.

Admiral Anaya got the stiffest sentence of 14 years, while Brigadier-General Lami-Dozo received eight years.

Other former military rulers, including former presidents Jorge Videla and Roberto Viola, have been tried and sentenced for their role in the "dirty war," in which some 9,000 people disappeared.

The remaining officers tried, including retired general Mario Benjamin Menendez, the Falklands military governor during the occupation, were acquitted or received token sentences.



Argentina's four-year trial of the country's leaders during the Falklands war ended Friday with a stiff 12-year jail sentence for Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri (centre), the then state president. Sentenced with him were Admiral Jorge Anaya (left), to 14 years, and the air force commander, Brig.-Gen. Basilio Lami Dozo, eight years.

(Reuters filephoto)

Mass funeral in South Africa in defiance of court order

ALEXANDRIA. - With scores of armed riot police watching, thousands of mourners yesterday buried eight blacks allegedly slain by vigilantes in this riot-torn township.

The tense but peaceful burial ceremony took place after mourners had jammed into and around an Anglican church for a mass funeral.

Last week a magistrate turned down an application to hold a mass funeral for the eight in an Alexandra stadium but said the burials could go ahead under severe restrictions.

Anti-apartheid activists gave political speeches at the church, in defiance of a magistrate's order that only ministers address the service, and the flag of the outlawed African National Congress guerrilla move-

ment was carried at the head of the funeral procession as the coffins were carried to the cemetery.

Eyewitnesses said police encircled the township and riot police in armoured personnel carriers moved in yesterday morning.

Police in Pretoria denied reports of shootings in Alexandria Friday night as the residents prepared to bury the eight, but it reported two deaths elsewhere: a man was shot dead when police used shotguns to disperse a crowd of blacks petrol-bombing a home in Vosloorus, outside Johannesburg, and the charred body of a black man was found in Soweto, the country's biggest black township, near Johannesburg. (AP, Reuters)

Kurdish guerrillas seize Iraqi town, 800 soldiers

TEHRAN (Reuters). - Some 800 Iraqi troops surrendered during a battle in which Iranian-backed Kurdish guerrillas captured a strategic town in northern Iraq, a guerrilla spokesman said yesterday.

"This is the most significant guerrilla achievement in recent years. An estimated 500 square kilometres are completely cleared of the Iraqi presence," a spokesman quoted Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) leader Masoud Barzani as saying.

The spokesman reported the capture three days ago of the town of Mungesh, near the provincial Kur-

dish centre of Dahuk, 400 km. north of Baghdad.

He said 800 government troops, almost an entire battalion, had surrendered. "We will organize them with our forces. They want to fight with us," he added.

The spokesman quoted Barzani as saying 50 Iraqi soldiers and paramilitary forces were killed in the battle, in which 12 KDP guerrillas also died.

He estimated that the KDP, which receives support from Iran, now controlled 12,000 sq. km. of northern Iraq from the Iranian to the Syrian borders.

Nato OKs U.S. chemical weapons

BRUSSELS (Reuters). - Nato on Friday formally adopted a controversial plan for resumed U.S. production of chemical weapons after hearing objections from several West European allies.

A Nato spokesman said the Alliance's defence planning council had adopted a "country chapter" for the U.S., which meant a U.S. military objective to restart production of a new generation of nerve gas had been passed. Belgium cleared the way for final adoption after approving the U.S. "force goal" while saying the new chemical arms could not be installed on Belgian territory. Denmark, Norway and the Netherlands voiced similar objections to the

U.S. plan in a three-hour meeting yesterday.

The U.S. has not produced chemical weapons since 1969. It argues that ageing stocks have to be rejuvenated to offset a huge Soviet advantage in the field.

The new arms proposed are called binary weapons composed of two chemicals that are harmless individually but combine on explosion to form a lethal mixture.

The U.S., aware of the domestic political problems that the sensitive issue could cause for its European allies, has said the new arms will be stockpiled in the U.S. and only moved to Europe in time of crisis.

Nearly half UK voters expect Labour to win

LONDON (Reuters). - A public opinion poll showed yesterday nearly half the British electorate expects a Labour victory, against only 29 per cent for Thatcher's Conservative Party.

Of the 931 electors questioned, 37 per cent said they would vote for the Labour Party, 32.5 per cent for the Social Democratic-Liberal alliance, and only 27.5 per cent for the Conservatives.

the right-wing Daily Telegraph newspaper between May 9 and 12, showed 49 per cent expected a Labour victory, against only 29 per cent for Thatcher's Conservative Party.

Of the 931 electors questioned, 37 per cent said they would vote for the Labour Party, 32.5 per cent for the Social Democratic-Liberal alliance, and only 27.5 per cent for the Conservatives.

State premier atones: to clean shoes

Sikh priests punish head of Punjab for temple raid

NEW DELHI. - Punjab's chief minister agreed yesterday to clean the shoes of Sikhs for a week as punishment for ordering a police raid on their holiest shrine, the Golden Temple.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) said yesterday the five Sikh high priests imposed a traditional form of punishment for serious religious misconduct on Chief Minister Surjit Singh Barnala at the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar.

The priests stopped short of calling for Barnala's excommunication from the religious sect, which is an offshoot of Hinduism.

But they also ordered Barnala to pay the cost of a prayer meeting, recite a Sikh scriptural verse 25 times and donate 500 rupees (\$40) to a Sikh temple treasury.

Barnala, who attended the session in the Golden Temple complex amid heavy security, said afterward that he would obey the priests' verdict in order to narrow differences between his moderate government and Sikh hardliners.

The full implications of the priests' ruling on the split in Barnala's Akali Dal Party and on the tense atmosphere in Punjab were not immediately clear.

Barnala ordered hundreds of police, including federal security forces, into the temple complex April 30 to drive out extremists who had gained control of it three months earlier. The day before the raid, five Sikh militant leaders had proclaimed an independent Sikh state to be called Khalistan.

The raid, the second since 1984, split Barnala's party, with 27 legislators breaking away to form their own faction in the state assembly. This reduced the Akali Dal Party to a minority in the assembly.

As the priests' session was under way, about 40 militant Sikhs pushed their way toward the building and shouted slogans endorsing the breakaway state. Several screamed curses at Barnala. Militant Sikhs have demanded his ouster.

Since taking office seven months ago, Barnala has pledged to restore law and order to Punjab, which has suffered 53 deaths in retaliatory attacks after the temple raid. Sikhs, who make up the majority of the population in the state, have long complained of discrimination in the Hindu-dominated nation. (Reuters, AP)

Greenpeace men sneak aboard ship carrying nuclear fuel

LONDON (AP). - The Greenpeace environmental group said two of its members on Friday boarded a British ship carrying spent nuclear fuel in the Mediterranean to show the vessel's vulnerability to attack.

The group, in a statement issued from its headquarters at Lewes in southern England, named the ship as the 2,486-ton Mediterranean Shearwater.

The vessel is owned by British Nuclear Fuels, the state-owned company that runs Sellafield, the world's largest nuclear reprocessing plant, in northwest England.

Greenpeace, which is campaigning to get the leak-plagued plant closed, said the two people who boarded the Mediterranean Shearwater came from Greenpeace's volunteer crew on its ship, the Sirius. Nobody was hurt. The incident happened near the Strait of Gibraltar.

Greenpeace said the Sirius had been searching for the Mediterranean Shearwater since Thursday night after receiving information that it had left Civitavecchia in Italy on Tuesday with 30 tons of spent fuel from the Latina nuclear reactor. The Mediterranean Shearwater is bound for Barrow-in-Furness, near Sellafield.

Grower puts tomatoes on the 'pill'

FREMONT (AP). - Harry Pennewell said that his neighbours think he's crazy, but he's sure that putting his tomato plants on the pill tripled their growth rate.

"Everybody thinks I'm nuts," Pennewell said.

He began putting a mixture of water and birth-control pills in his tomato plants after he read a tabloid newspaper that said it would double size and productivity.

Obtaining the birth-control pills presented a problem. "My doctor told me my wife and I were a little

old for it," the 65-year-old Pennewell said. Friends gave him some pills they were no longer using, he said.

About three weeks ago, Pennewell said, he planted 180 tomato plants, watering 40 with the solution. Three other plants were given a double dose. The three plants are three times the size of the untreated plants, and the group of 40 are twice the size of the rest, he said.

"You give it to them about every 30 days," he said. "Seeing is believing."

Three helicopters and about 30 rescuers with dogs, metal detectors and snow probes scoured the 3,427-metre mountain searching for the eight hikers, last seen huddled in a snow cave Tuesday without food and water.

About 100 people took part in the search Wednesday after the weather cleared, but the party was reduced to 30 on Thursday because of the treacherous terrain on the mountain's 3,000-metre level, police said.

All 92,000 evacuees said healthy

Chernobyl death toll climbs to 13

MOSCOW. - All 92,000 residents evacuated from around the Chernobyl nuclear accident site have been examined by doctors, and none was found to be suffering from radiation-related illnesses, Radio Moscow said yesterday.

The brief health report on those removed from a 30km. danger zone followed a report Friday indicating that the death toll from the April 26 accident had reached 13.

Dr. Robert Gale, an American bone marrow specialist treating victims of the nuclear accident, said before departing for Los Angeles that of 35 people listed in grave condition after the accident, 24 were still alive, although a number would not survive.

The 11 deaths from burns and radiation were in addition to two men killed during the initial fire and explosion at the No. 4 reactor.

Dr. Gale returned to Los Angeles accompanied by American industrialist Armand Hammer, aboard a jetliner owned by Hammer's Occidental Petroleum Corp. He said, "We believe we can rescue a substantial number" of the seriously injured. But some of the two dozen most exposed victims would not survive, including those exposed during what Gale said were heroic efforts to prevent a catastrophe.

"We know that there are some injuries in these accidents that are simply irreversible," he said.

Those most seriously exposed were firemen, physicians, reactor physicists and guards, Hammer said. He added that he visited some of them.

"A number of them appeared to have performed heroic deeds" in the aftermath of the accident, Gale said.

Hammer and Gale appeared tired after their flight, but were calm and relaxed as they related details of their Soviet journey.

Gale said he will return soon to the Soviet Union, but he declined to be more specific.

Hammer said they experienced an outpouring of Soviet and American emotional support for the victims, with Soviet citizens offering shelter for the displaced. He said Soviet officials received envelopes from American citizens with \$5 and \$10 bills clipped to them.

Nearly three weeks after the Chernobyl nuclear accident, the sale of milk products and green vegetables is still banned in Kiev's 22 markets, a Soviet newspaper said Friday.

In a report from the Ukrainian capital, 130km. south of the crippled power station, Sovetskaya Rossiya said all products, even flowers, were checked for radiation before going on sale.

But the daily denounced Western news media for reporting that Ukrainian agriculture had suffered badly from the effects of the April 26 radiation leak.

"In fact, it is only inside the 30km. zone around the Chernobyl nuclear

power station that agricultural work is not going on," it said. "On the entire remaining territory, it is full swing."

Some farm experts in the West initially forecast the disaster might have a serious effect on Soviet agriculture, but most estimates now agree that the damage is likely to be only marginal.

The Kremlin has attacked Western news media for exaggerating the scale of the damage. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has said the Western reaction had soured the atmosphere for the next U.S.-Soviet summit.

The head of the state tourism agency, Intourist in Kiev, Vladimir Fedorchenko, said that hotels had installed devices for any guests who wanted to test themselves or their baggage for radioactivity.

He told Tass that so far not a single visitor had shown dangerous levels of radiation.

Fedorchenko said there were 1,300 tourists in Kiev, the Soviet Union's third city with a total population of some 3.5 million. The visitors included people from Argentina, West Germany, Canada, France and India.

Most Western tourists, students and teachers in Kiev at the time of the accident have left the city, despite repeated assurances from Soviet authorities that they were in no danger. (AP, Reuters)

Frenchman held in Chernobyl film fraud

ROME (Reuters). - A Frenchman alleged to have sold a fake film of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor to Italian and American television networks has been arrested and charged with fraud, police here said yesterday.

Thomas Gareng, 24, was arrested at the Rome headquarters of the American television network NBC on Wednesday night and has been transferred to a jail in the northern town of Trieste, police said.

Gareng is accused of selling a film which he claimed showed a fire raging at the Chernobyl plant, but which was allegedly a shot of an Italian cement factory in Trieste surrounded by a haze of industrial fumes.

The alleged fraud was discovered only after the Italian television network RAI received a flood of phone calls from television viewers in Trieste, claiming they had seen their local cement factory on the midday news.

The police spokesman said he believed ABC and NBC had paid Gareng \$20,000 for the film clip. Spokesmen for the networks in Rome said they could not confirm the reports and forwarded all questions to their headquarters in New York.

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FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Dog wins court battle for owner's home

ROCKVILLE (AP). - A dog named Master Teddy may stay in the \$100,000 house of its dead owner until it dies, a judge has ruled.

When Celeste Crawford died last year at the age of 77, she stipulated in her will that her 10-year-old Spitz keep her house in this Maryland community. She asked that George Schinagel, who had cared for her, stay on and care for the dog.

After Crawford's siblings challenged the will, Master Teddy's lawyer subpoenaed the dog Thursday and said it has feelings and should be allowed to stay in the house. A veterinarian estimates the dog has about two more years to live. Judge Leonard Rubin declined to put Master Teddy on the courthouse stand, but ruled in his favour.

U.S. votes funds for more shuttle flights

WASHINGTON (AP). - The Senate Appropriations Committee on Thursday approved spending \$526 million this year to resume U.S. space shuttles, a sum that does not include replacing the lost Challenger.

Estimates are that a new orbiter will cost \$1.9 billion plus \$450m. for spare parts.

The \$526m. would pay for improved booster rockets, engines and brakes, as well as the costs of recovering debris and the remains of the seven who died when Challenger exploded on liftoff January 28.

Nasa is working toward a first-flight date of July 15, 1987, one official said, and its cargo will be a \$250m. tracking and data relay satellite identical to the one destroyed with the Challenger.

Japan's Foreign Minister to visit Moscow

TOKYO (AP). - Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe will visit the Soviet Union later this month for the first formal visit by a Japanese foreign minister to Moscow in eight years, a ministry official said here.

Abe will meet Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze for the seventh bilateral foreign ministers conference and the sixth round of discussions on concluding a treaty of peace and friendship between the two nations, a ministry official said Friday.

Japan and the Soviet Union never signed a peace treaty after World War II, primarily because of disputes over a series of islands off northern Japan that have been occupied by Soviet troops since 1945. Abe will bring up the island issue during his talks.

Seoul police quell student protest

SEOUL (AP). - Riot police fired tear-gas to break up an anti-government protest last night in downtown Seoul after students tried to take to the streets to mark the sixth anniversary of a major uprising.

Witnesses said about 300-400 students scattered leaflets denouncing the government and criticizing the U.S. in an area that had been heavily patrolled throughout the day by riot and plainclothes police.

Police fired tear gas to disperse the students when they swarmed out of alleys and small side streets and tried to move into a broad thoroughfare. Witnesses said some demonstrators were beaten and at least 12 young people were seen being taken away.

Corsican separatists kill two

CARGESE, Corsica (Reuters). - A silent demonstration was called here yesterday against violence and the first deaths in a 20-year-long campaign by separatists for an independent Corsica.

Two men were killed and four people wounded by bombs when masked raiders stormed a holiday housing complex just outside Cargese on Thursday night. Several dozen holidaymakers were seized by the raiders.

Police said responsibility was claimed by the outlawed pro-independence Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC), which has bombed tourist resorts and properties owned by mainland France.

Gisela Rossetti, 41, German-born widow of long-time Cargese resident Jacques Rossetti, 65, said her husband and a policeman were killed while trying to defuse bombs placed at their home.

Belgrade installs new government and parliament

BELOGRADE (Reuters). - Yugoslavia rotated its top government posts Friday to install a new prime minister, president, cabinet and parliament.

Milka Planinc, 61, the country's first woman to serve as premier, ended her four-year term last week and her successor Branko Mirkovic, 58, assumed office with his new cabinet after endorsement by parliament.

Radovan Vukobratovic, 64, president of the collective state presidency, has also ended his term and handed over to Simo Hasani, 64, the first ethnic Albanian to take over the largely figurehead post.

The post has rotated annually among eight members drawn from the country's six republics and two autonomous provinces since the death in 1980 of Josip Broz Tito, who was president for life. Hasani is from the autonomous province of Kosovo.

Lazar Mojsov, 64, a Macedonian, took over from Hasani as vice-president.

The two-chamber Federal Assembly was reconstituted and 308 newly-elected delegates took their seats Friday.

'President-maker' T.H. White, at 71

NEW YORK. - Theodore White, the journalist whose "Making of the President" books influenced the way reporters covered American political campaigns, died Thursday. He was 71.

A newsmen and author for nearly 50 years, White began his series of books about presidential campaigns with the 1960 race between John Kennedy and Richard Nixon.

His book on the Kennedy-Nixon race sold more than 4 million copies, won him a Pulitzer Prize, and spawned competitors who tried to match White's insider style of reporting in the elections that followed.

Because his aim was post-election history, White could ignore day-to-day reporting, getting fill-ins as needed from obliging colleagues. But by 1972, while working on his fourth "Making of the President" book, White said he had invented a method of reporting "which I now sincerely regret."

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conductor
CHO-LIANG LIN
violin

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Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 6

Mann Auditorium, 8:30 p.m.
Series 1: Wednesday, 28.5.86
Series 2: Thursday, 29.5.86
Series 3: Saturday, 31.5.86
(9:00 p.m.)

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a discussion (in Hebrew) on:
ATTITUDES OF THE HAREIDIM IN THE STATE AND RELIGION CONFLICT IN ISRAEL

Participants:
Lecturer:
Dr. Moshe Samet
Respondents:
Professor Charles Liebman
Professor Shalom Rosenberg
Chairman:
Jacob Rubin, Lawyer
on Thursday, May 22, 1986,
at 8:00 p.m.

Professor Abraham Ashkenazi
International Relationships,
The Free University, Berlin
will lecture on:
THE PROBLEM OF NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION (JERUSALEM AND BERLIN)
Chairman:
Dr. Josef Lipid
on Sunday, May 25, 1986,
at 8:00 p.m.
Albert Einstein Square 0524-20-204

Three of 8 snowbound U.S. climbers dead

TIMBERLINE LODGE, Oregon (AP). - Eight climbers missing for three days on Mount Hood were found in the snow cave where they huddled during a blizzard. Three were pronounced dead but doctors were optimistic at least two would survive.

The six teenagers and two adults were found Thursday under about 1.5 metres of snow 30 metres from where the bodies of three of their companions were discovered Wednesday, police said.

The eight, missing since Monday, were flown from above the 2,300 metre level to Portland hospitals. Three were pronounced dead, and two had no vital signs. There was no immediate word from the hospitals on one of the climbers.

Of the two others, a teenage boy was in good condition but hooked to a heart-lung machine, and a teenage girl was conscious, her temperature was almost back to normal. Doctors were optimistic the two teens would survive.

About 100 people took part in the search Wednesday after the weather cleared, but the party was reduced to 30 on Thursday because of the treacherous terrain on the mountain's 3,000-metre level, police said.

Three helicopters and about 30 rescuers with dogs, metal detectors and snow probes scoured the 3,427-metre mountain searching for the eight hikers, last seen huddled in a snow cave Tuesday without food and water.

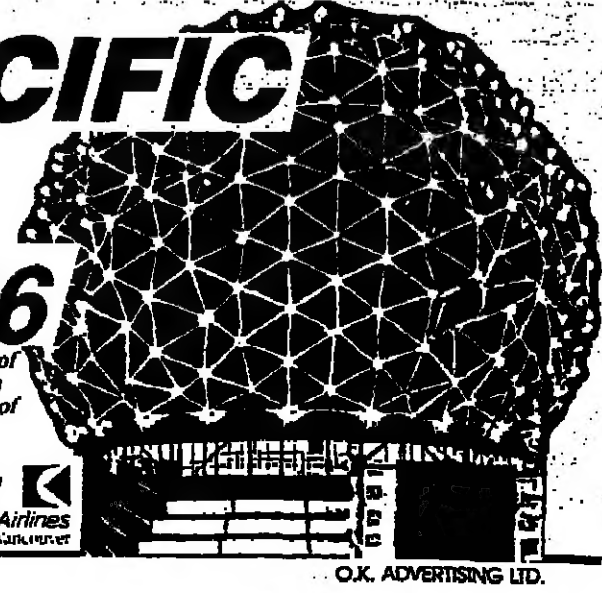
About 100 people took part in the search Wednesday after the weather cleared, but the party was reduced to 30 on Thursday because of the treacherous terrain on the mountain's 3,000-metre level, police said.

CANADIAN PACIFIC FLIES THE WORLD TO EXPO 86

It takes place once in a decade - and this time it's in Vancouver/Canada. More than 40 countries, including together for the first time, The Peoples' Republic of China, U.S.S.R. and U.S.A., will present a continuous festival of culture, art and entertainment combined with a spectacular exhibition of technological achievements. Canadian Pacific Air Lines has been chosen as the Official Carrier to this great event which will attract 20 million visitors from all over the world. Only Canadian Pacific Air Lines can offer you the widest choice of flights to Vancouver and other major Canadian cities, to Los Angeles and to San Francisco, as well as tour packages to Expo 86 and other exciting tours in Canada.

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AS GEESSE and angels, as temptresses and saints — women have been variously depicted by (largely male) artists throughout the ages.

The annual Pesach symposium of the Society for Jewish Art at the Van Leer Institute this year explored numerous aspects of women's relationship — as subject and as creator — to art. Although the topic was defined as "Women and Jewish Art," the wide-ranging talks dealt with Islamic, Christian, and secular artistic traditions as well.

Biblical heroines have consistently fascinated artists. One such figure is Potiphar's wife, who, according to chapter 39 of Genesis, "cast her eyes upon Joseph and said, 'Lie with me.'"

The story of Joseph (considered a prophet in Islamic tradition) and Potiphar's wife captured the imagination of Moslem as well as Jewish commentators. Dr. Rachel Milstein of the Hebrew University surveyed the Islamic literary and artistic interpretations this tale has generated.

Potiphar's wife (known as "Zuleikha" in Islamic tradition) was sometimes seen as an instrument used to further the divine plan (Joseph's rise through prison to prominence), sometimes as a heroine in her own right.

Elements of the story, noted Milstein, became invested with mystic symbolism. Joseph's legendary physical attractiveness (Genesis describes him as "well built and handsome") came to symbolize the perfection of divine creation; Zuleikha's sexual desire was transmuted to longing for union with God.

One fifteenth-century illustration shows an impoverished old woman attempting to purchase Joseph in the Egyptian slave auction with her single gold chain. The many rich buyers of slaves, attracted by Joseph's beauty, mock her: "You expect to outbid the wealthiest of the land with one gold chain?" The woman answers, "I know that I won't succeed, but even if I don't achieve my goal, no one will say I didn't try my best!"

The old woman, like Zuleikha, embodies the Sufi ideal of sacrificing

one's all for a goal, even if unattainable, explained Milstein.

Another medieval Persian miniature depicts Zuleikha, clothed in red (symbolizing love and royalty) grasping the edge of Joseph's robe (green, the colour preferred by mystics as representing eternal life) in a traditional posture of entreaty — a reversal of the roles of slave and mistress.

ANOTHER BIBLICAL heroine popular with artists through the ages is Judith. The Apocrypha tells how this wise, beautiful, and righteous widow enters the camp of the Assyrian besieging her city. When the enemy general, Holofernes, intoxicated by wine and desire for her, falls into a deep sleep, she beheads him with his own sword and carries his head back through the gates, thus saving her city and her people.

Dr. Mira Friedman of Tel Aviv University and the Tel Aviv Museum examined Jewish and Christian portrayals of Judith, medieval to modern.

The image of Judith became linked to various Jewish holidays. Associated with the Hasmonaean, Judith's figure was a popular Hanukkah lamp decoration. In the Prague Haggada (1526), Judith appears as an illustration of the prayer "Pour out Your wrath on the nations that failed to recognize You..." representing, along with Samson, an instrument of Divine vengeance against the Jews' enemies.

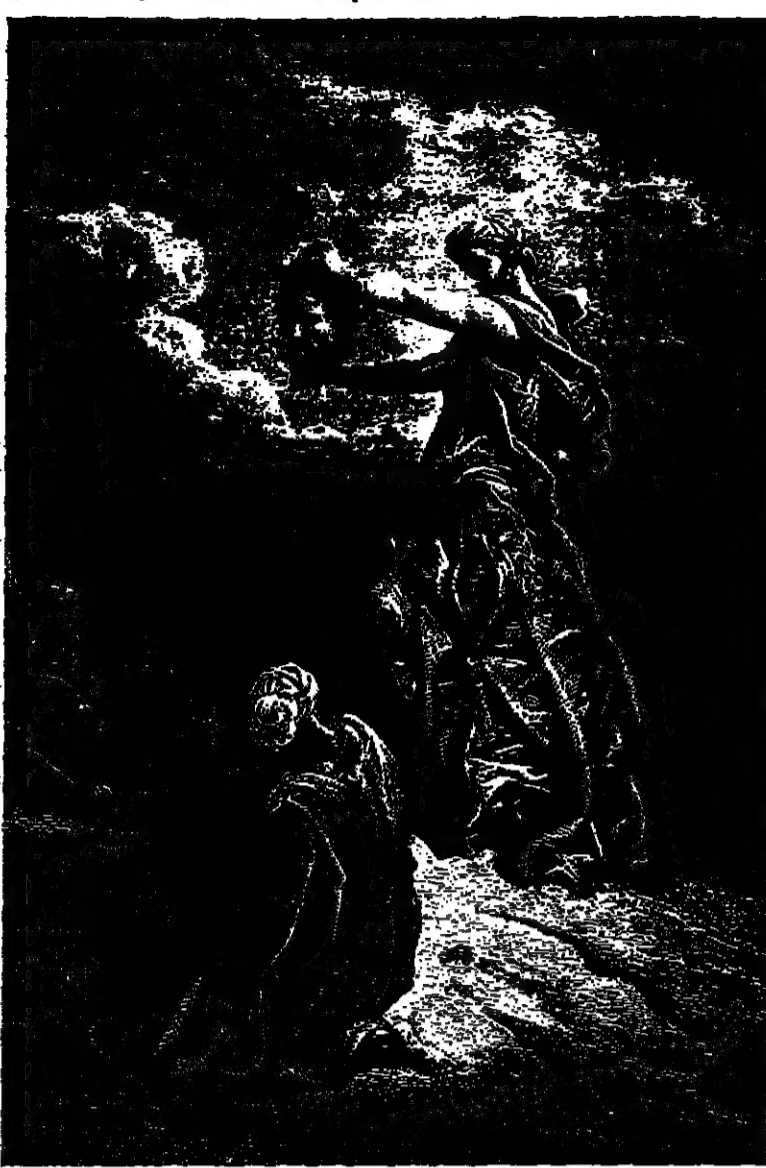
In medieval Christian art, Judith became the personification of purity, humility, and self-restraint, defeating the evil forces of lust, pride, and intemperance (Holofernes).

Judith was also a popular subject among Italian Renaissance artists, and appears on the Sistine Chapel ceiling. Here, the head carried aloft on a tray by Judith's servant is Michelangelo's own — the artist as a victim of woman or of fate, speculated Friedman.

This was perhaps the first intimation of a transformation of the image of Judith was to undergo in the 16th century. No longer an embodiment of virtue, Judith was grouped together with other women, pure or otherwise, who caused the downfall of a man. In a 1522 Swiss embroidered carpet, Judith and Holofernes are depicted along with Samson and

Saints and temptresses

Women as the subjects and creators of art was the focus of a recent symposium at the Van Leer Institute, Beth Uval reports.



Delilah, David and Bathsheba, and other couples. In each instance, man's lust for woman led him either to death or to wrongdoing (as in David's case). There is no distinction between good or evil women; their sin, noted Friedman, "was in their very femaleness, in their causing men to desire them."

In the 20th century, Judith was once again depicted as a temptress. Austrian painter Gustav Klimt, for example, portrayed her nude, her face expressing erotic ecstasy.

Leonard Baskin perhaps restored Judith to her former pedestal by depicting her as a symbol of Hanukkah, alongside Esther representing Purim and Ruth representing Shavuot, in a series of Jewish holiday illustrations.

Not all later portrayals of women, however, were flattering. Zosia Ephron, in his survey of women in pre-World War II, East European folk art, showed two synagogues in Bukovina where the wall separating the women's section from the men's was decorated with a painting of geese and the Yiddish inscription "shvartze kachkes" (quiet, geese!).

These same "geese," however, after they died, were consistently eulogized on their tombstones as "righteous, modest, learned, upright, and generous women of valor" — regardless of the virtues they actually possessed (or failed to possess) during their lifetimes. One Rumanian woman who ran off with the Hungarian consul, noted Ephron, was commemorated in almost the same words as the most righteous rabbanit.

IF MALE artists often portrayed women in relation to men, what happened when women themselves were the artists?

According to Professor Ziva Amishai-Maisels of the Hebrew University, 20th century Jewish women artists "started out with two strikes against them — one, they were women; two, they were Jewish." Until fairly recently, said Maisels, "Nice Jewish girls didn't become artists, because no nice Jewish boy would marry one." Many Jewish women who managed to overcome this barrier and create artistically have exhibited a "passivity vis-à-vis their femininity as well as their Jewishness."

Many such women, said Maisels, "seemed to feel most comfortable with abstract subjects," and avoided coming to grips with their identity. Some, moreover, shadowed their (frequently non-Jewish) husbands. Such is the case with Sonia Delaunay, whose abstractions are often indistinguishable from those of her husband Robert.

Israeli women artists, noted Maisels, have tended to identify themselves as Israeli rather than Jewish, and the feminine element has often been absent. In the case of Anna Ticho, for example, "we immediately recognize her style, her hand — but it could have just as easily been Boris Ticho painting, or Johanan Ticho."

When a group of Israeli women artists were asked to participate in this conference, said Maisels, most refused. "They wish to be identified as artists, not as women artists or as feminists — in much the same way as many 20th century men, including Chagall and Lipchitz, wish to be considered universal rather than Jewish artists."

ONE ARTIST who does express her specific identity as a Jewish woman, in an intense, intimate, and explicit manner, is Yocheved Weinfeld. An history doctoral candidate Gannit Ankori characterized Weinfeld's works as a "complex, gripping, self-portrait of a sensitive, vulnerable woman." Weinfeld, she said, translated deep feelings of insult, humiliation, anger, and desire for and fear of sex into clear, concrete visual images.

Born in Poland in 1947 to Holocaust survivors, Weinfeld immigrated to Israel at the age of 10. One series of her works expresses memories of her early years in Poland. The artist, explained Ankori, "wanted to discover how visual images are created in one's consciousness, and took herself as a test case." These works record the lasting visual impressions created by the sometimes vague or inaccurate information and powerful experiences of early childhood.

The works in this series incorporate oil paintings, photographs, assemblage, and brief written texts. Recurring throughout are the themes of female sexuality and the Holocaust. One work expresses

Weinfeld's early encounters, through her Polish nursemaid, with menstruation, loss of virginity, and pregnancy.

Another work depicts an anti-Semitic incident. The text reads: "The commandant's son was sitting in the avenue on a bench. His hair was yellow. When I came near, he said, 'Dirty Jew,' opened his trousers and pissed on my legs." The same work contains a self-portrait of the artist as a rape victim with blood running down her thighs. Here, explained Ankori, the artist's Jewish identity and feminine identity intersect. "The sense of humiliation [she experienced] through the male sexual organ is translated into her seeing herself as a rape victim."

In another canvas, Weinfeld depicted herself as a kapo — head-shaven, dressed in a brief nightgown, sitting in a garbage pile with its double associations: the camp prisoners rummaged for potato peels in the garbage; the kapo herself is garbage.

In a 1980 work entitled "You Look So Typically Jewish," Weinfeld painted herself as a pre-war, assimilated Jewish woman, an ultra-Orthodox Jewess, and a concentration camp prisoner. Each image, explained Ankori, could be seen as "typically Jewish," assimilated and observant Jews alike ended up in the camps.

In her later works, said Ankori, "Weinfeld went one step further, fusing her personal images with those familiar in the history of art, making her personal portraits a collective portrait." Working with a mirror and reproductions of familiar works, Weinfeld painted herself as Titian's Venus, Renoir's "Bather," and other famous figures, male and female, Jewish and non-Jewish — always with the shaven head which to Weinfeld represents the Jewish concentration camp prisoner.

Through this fusion, concluded Ankori, the Jewish woman "becomes a metaphor for all human victims." The vulnerability of the Jewish woman expresses the vulnerability of humankind as a whole. By using her personal experiences to convey a universal message, stressed Ankori, Weinfeld creates "Not women's art or Jewish art, but rather good art."

RUHIYYIH RABBANI occupies a very special place in the hearts of the more than three million members of the Baha'i religion, which has its centre in Haifa.

She is the widow of the last guardian of the faith, Shoghi Effendi Rabbani, who was a descendant of the faith's founder.

But her fame rests not only on her marriage. Since the death of Shoghi Effendi, in 1957, she has journeyed to the ends of the earth to teach the faith. She has also written four books on Baha'i subjects, made two documentary films, and is an active member of the Baha'i Centre for International Teaching of the Faith, which operates from Haifa. For a woman of 76 she keeps busy — and still has time for her hobbies: archaeology, ethnology and art.

Born Mary Sutherland Maxwell, her father was a well-known Montreal architect, (he also designed the gold-domed shrine in Haifa) and her mother was one of the first Baha'is in North America. A close friend of Phoebe Hearst, mother of William Randolph, the American newspaper magnate, the two travelled to Acre together in 1898 to see "the person who holds the key to peace."

He was Abdul Baha, son of the faith's founder, Baha'u'llah and grandfather of Shoghi Effendi. As a result of the visit, her mother became one of Abdul Baha's first disciples in the West, and her father later adopted the Baha'i faith.

Mary Maxwell first came to this country in 1922, accompanying her mother to the Baha'is' shrine in Haifa and Acre. On her third visit, in 1937, she met Shoghi Effendi, then guardian of the faith. He looked at the tall, blonde Canadian beauty and told her "I will marry you," she recalled.

She changed her name to Ruhiyyih, (Persian for "spirit-like") at her husband's request, "because it would have been too much to have not only an occidental wife but one with a strange Western name too." For 17 years she served as her husband's secretary.

She speaks French, German, Persian and English. She conversed in English, which he loved, "but used the appropriate word from our other languages when the need arose."

Their marriage was childless. "Lately, for the first time, I have stopped grieving that I had no chil-

Woman with a mission

Teaching the Baha'i faith is the life-work of Ruhiyyih Rabbani, writes Ya'acov Friedler.



Rabbani: 'Sexism isn't part of our faith'

dren," she confided. "As I look at the condition of the world and see the heartbreaks and fears in which parents try to bring up their children today, I no longer have that many regrets," she said.

The Baha'is' faith, said, a century ago, "Vitality of man's belief in God is dying out in every land, and that's the crux of the problem. Man needs a moral handhold and a belief that good will be rewarded and evil punished," she said.

Yet she does not consider herself a pessimist. On the contrary, "My husband was often asked 'What will happen?' His answer was, 'Something terrible is prophesied by all religions. The immediate future is very, very cloudy, but the distant future is very bright.'"

That "feeling of optimism for the glorious future of the human race the Baha'is' faith predicts is something to cling to. Otherwise, I'd be bitterly disillusioned with the world," she said.

The founders of the faith, were not always wrong in their predictions. At the turn of the century, Abdul Baha wrote, "In this cycle Israel will be gathered in the Holy Land, and the Jewish people who are

scattered to the east and west, south and north will be assembled together. All Palestine will become their home."

The leadership of the Baha'is' faith, established in Persia in 1894, was hereditary, passed on by the Baha'u'llah. But after Shoghi Effendi died childless, in accordance with their scriptures leadership was passed to a collective leadership of nine "Hands of the Faith." Nine is a sacred number for the Baha'is and all their governing bodies are made up of nine or multiples of nine.

In 1957, the religion numbered 12 National Spiritual Assemblies, which constitute the faith's electoral college. Six years later, the religion had grown to 57 National Assemblies and the first House of Justice, comprising nine members, was elected, in Haifa. Every five years, a new house is elected. Today, there are 148 national assemblies.

One of the faith's important tenets is the equality of the sexes. Indeed, it puts great stress on education for women.

Yet no woman can be elected to the House of Justice. Rabbani says "It is a discrimina-

tion in favour of women, because of the very grueling and exacting demands and the terrible responsibility of the posts."

But, because no other sex discrimination exists in the Baha'is' religion "we accept it. Women are prominent on all our bodies, elected and appointed, except in the house. So what?"

Her own centre, for the teaching of the faith, held a world conference of Baha'is' counsellors in Haifa recently. It was attended by 110 delegates, many of them black — including one from South Africa — and 40 per cent of them were women. Another 10 were unable to come because their countries forbid travel to Israel.

"Sexism just isn't part of our faith and that's why we can easily accept the all-male House of Justice," she said.

She has found "much more interest in the Baha'is' faith lately," and finds Israel "the best place to live in," but "mourns that the spirit of friendship, mutual help, enthusiasm and unity of purpose that marked the early days of the state have worn a little thin."

MORE WOMEN die from hip fractures because their bones have been weakened by lack of calcium than from uterine cancers which may be attributable to hormone treatment.

Prof. Yardenia Ovadia, chief of the women's department at Beilinson Hospital, told the first Tuesday breakfast of the Women's Network earlier this month. The Tel Aviv Sheraton earlier this month. The Tel Aviv Sheraton earlier this month.

Every woman approaching middle age knows hot flashes and other menopausal discomforts, she said, but too few women know they should drink two glasses of milk a day or obtain calcium by other means, to protect their bones.

As for the menopause, or middle age, in general, she does not agree with those of her male counterparts who believe women's suffering at this time of life is "all in the mind."

True, research among women in developing countries has shown that they do not suffer at the menopause, because they don't know they are supposed to suffer. However, having experienced hot flashes, insomnia and the rest herself, she believes they are real.

How serious a problem they are, on the other hand, may have a great deal to do with the individual woman's life-style and interests. Women occupied with their careers,

Time of life treatment

Lea Levavi

or for that matter with satisfying hobbies or volunteer work, usually cope well with the menopause because they refuse to let it interfere with their lives. Women whose lives have until now revolved around the home will have more of a problem, and Ovadia recommended that such women seek outside activities and interests, whether or not they also undergo hormone treatment.

"I TRIED hormones on myself to see what the difference would be," she said. "There is a big difference. Quality of life is also important: if a woman is miserable because of menopausal problems, and hormones will give her a better life, then I think she should have them. The subject is still controversial, but I don't think there is any danger to the woman's life if she remains under close medical supervision so that any problem can be dealt with early."

She warned that women should not delude themselves that hormones will make them young again or stop the aging process.

On the other hand, women — and men — need not stop living just because they're getting older.

"One patient told me she and her husband are enjoying sex more now, after age 60, than they did in the past. That is the exception, perhaps, but older couples who find they are having difficulties in their sex life can be helped today and sex can be important to both spouses in their later life."

OVADIA complained that Israeli patients are very difficult, failing to

come for follow-up examinations and going from one doctor to another. Sometimes particular treatments, including hormone treatments, cannot be given because the doctor fears the patient can't be relied on to follow the doctor's orders or come for necessary follow-ups.

"The patient may take a smaller dose if a neighbour tells her the medicine might be dangerous. Or there may be danger because complications — which could have been treated if caught in time — are neglected until they become very serious."

In reply, some members of the

audience put the blame on the doctors, charging that they don't always take their questions seriously, or "look at you like you're crazy" if you ask for a Pap smear, preventive treatment against osteoporosis, or other things which are not routine here.

Prof. Ovadia admitted that the women were right, but said there are sometimes cost factors which prevent certain treatment or screening procedures from being given routinely. Sometimes doctors are not well enough informed. However, she believes the situation is improving.

'Nobody knows this story'

Writing Holocaust history

HANA GREENFIELD, an Israeli whose mother died in Auschwitz along with 1,180 children from Bialystok, on Yom Kippur eve 1943, is seeking documents and information about this particular chapter of Holocaust history.

The children, all orphans from Bialystok aged 3 to 14, had been brought to the Theresienstadt ghetto. They were supposed to go from there to Palestine in exchange for Germans — one source says German officers imprisoned by the Allies, another source maintains it was German civilians.

"We came to the Theresienstadt ghetto right from our homes, with our own clothing," Greenfield says, "but these children came in rags, after having seen their parents killed before their eyes... We were forbidden even to look at them; they were housed in special houses, and teachers, doctors and nurses were sent to improve the children's physical and emotional condition to the point where they could be sent on to Palestine. Greenfield's mother was one of the nurses."

Meanwhile, according to testimony at the Nuremberg trials, word of the plan reached the mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin al-Husseini, who complained to Himmler that these children would be adults in a few years and would strengthen the

Palestine Jewish community. The plan to use children for exchange was scrapped.

Of course, the children and the adults who were to accompany them (including Greenfield's mother and Franz Kafka's sister) knew nothing about the change of plans. When they left the ghetto, they were overjoyed, thinking they were on their way to freedom. The adults were allowed to remove their yellow stars and told not to talk about what they had seen... Only years later, I found out that the story ended for all of them in the Auschwitz gas chambers on Yom Kippur eve 1943."

Three ghetto artists painted the children; she said, but the pictures (two in Yad Vashem and one in Czechoslovakia) are labelled as pictures of children in the camps. "Nobody knows this story, and so when evidence is found people don't know where to put it. It has taken me decades to put the pieces together, but I still don't have documents about the German decision to kill the children instead of exchanging them. I would like to finish documenting this for history."

"Anyone who can help Greenfield with documents or information is asked to write to her at 2 Shamir Street, Tel Aviv."

Today is edited by Joanna Yehiel.

Holocaust Day Literature



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Brazening it out

THE government should today appoint a new governor of the Bank of Israel in order to enable compliance with the recommendations of the Bejski Commission that the present governor resign within 30 days. However, to enable him to personally submit the bank's annual report, the government has granted the incumbent an extension until the end of the month.

When the new governor takes office - and the government has still to name him - he may find himself saddled with the unpleasant task of enforcing the commission's recommendations on the commercial banks, with the notable exception of Bank Hapoalim. For the chief executives of all the other banks, and their boards of directors, have so far adopted a stance that would indicate only that they are trying to circumvent the Bejski recommendations.

The chairman of Bank Leumi, Ernest Japhet, has indeed resigned. But his successor, Eli Hurvitz, has said, in flagrant violation of the Bejski strictures, that he intends to appoint Mr. Japhet to a position overseas dealing with the bank's international operations.

In the case of Mr. Aharon Meir, the chairman of United Mizrahi Bank, it is reported he will resign by the May 20 deadline, but will then be appointed to head the economic department of the National Religious Party which owns Mizrahi Bank. He would, therefore, remain the shadow manager of the bank, no matter who would formally replace him at the head of the bank itself. If this were in fact to occur, it would constitute a scurrilous attempt to evade the Bejski recommendations in all but name.

Mr. Rafael Recanat, of the Discount Bank, has so far wrapped himself in silence. However, reportedly, he takes refuge in the argument that his bank is different from the others: it is not publicly owned, like Bank Leumi, Bank Hapoalim and the United Mizrahi Bank, but is rather a private bank. No judicial commission, no government and no central bank can, therefore - it is implied - dictate who shall manage it. If that is true, Mr. Recanat has his facts wrong. The Discount Bank, like all the others who ran their shares to the verge of collapse, is in little more than name. Under the "bank-share arrangement," the government owns, or will by 1987-89 own, his as well as the other banks, even if it has chosen to refrain from nationalizing them outright. Mr. Recanat would, therefore, do well to remember that he who pays the piper calls the tune.

The recalcitrance of the bankers, including the sulky objections voiced last week by outgoing Bank of Israel governor Moshe Mandelbaum, are neither respectable nor respectful of the Bejski Commission. Their bitterness is perhaps understandable, but they might have avoided being pilloried by the Bejski Commission if they had drawn the honourable conclusion from their failures when the house of cards they built collapsed around their ears in the fall of 1983. Instead, they hung on, and clung to their positions even after the Bejski Commission's hearings already made it clear that they would have to go. Quiet compliance at the last moment might have left them a last shred of dignity - but apparently they even balk at that.

The personal recommendations of the Bejski Commission involve establishment, at long last, of the norm of personal accountability. They should, therefore, be complied with forthwith in full, in spirit and to the last letter. If there is room for criticism of the commission, there will be time for that at a later date. The only people who have no right to criticize are those who are directly affected.

It may be argued that the Bejski Commission, like the Agrat Commission before it, has let the politicians off far too lightly, and put the entire onus of responsibility for the bank-share scandal on the executive level - the bankers. In the framework of our democratic system, the commission may not have been able to do otherwise, but no matter how great the co-guilt of the politicians may have been, it does not diminish by one iota the responsibility of the bankers. They might do well to take an example of the dignity with which, twelve years ago, the late chief of general staff David Elazar resigned, without a murmur voiced in public against a sentence that was probably far more unjust than that meted out to the bankers.

The top three bankers who still cling to their office may in the next few days still go before they are forced out. But if they, and the boards of directors who back them, have any genuine concern for the rehabilitation of our banking system, they should not saddle the new Bank of Israel governor with the task of forcing them out of those behind-the-scenes positions of influence and power, in Israel or abroad which the Bejski Commission denied them and into which they seem to be bent on escaping.

The Bank of Israel's relationship with the commercial banks must be based on cooperation. It should not become one of confrontation.

IDF FAILINGS

(Continued from Page One)
full general staff forum. One of the reasons for this, The Post was told, was that Wald had refused to agree to a three-hour time limit on discussion of the report.

Sarid said it was "scandalous" that the General Staff had not studied the report. It was especially grave, he added, that the IDF's high command had not obeyed Defence Minister Rabin's instructions to consider the report, since by law the minister oversees the army.

Sarid said that since the army had been derelict in its duty, the report would be brought up for discussion at the committee in the near future.

In protest against the way he felt his report was being handled, Wald, now a lecturer at Tel Aviv University, left his position in the General Staff's planning branch in July 1985.

A year earlier, the IDF considered bringing Wald to trial on suspicion of spying, after he had three times been found entering the private safe of the head of the planning branch without

authorization, the army spokesman claimed. The army changed its mind after it became clear that he was not a spy and out of fear that proceedings against him might have been seen as punitive action against his report.

Wald claimed that the espionage allegations and come about as a result of IDF harassment, when the negative direction of the report became clear. The army spokesman denied this emphatically.

Among the charges Wald made in the report were that promotions were made for considerations other than excellence of service, and that mediocrity was becoming the norm in the IDF's command structure. The army, Wald claimed, was investing in bureaucracy, rather than in the quality of its fighting forces.

Even though Levi bears the brunt of Wald's criticism that the report has been swept under the carpet, his comments on the IDF deal with the period in which Raphael Eitan was chief of general staff.

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THE ECONOMIC and environmental arguments for nuclear energy are that it is cheap, based on a renewable source of energy, and clean. All the alleged advantages hinge upon the safety of nuclear reactors. But none of the arguments for nuclear power hold water. Let's take them one by one.

Nuclear power is advocated as a solution for an alleged energy crisis, by substituting a virtually inexhaustible source of energy for the non-renewable fossil fuels. But there is not, and never has been, an energy crisis. There has been a problem of energy prices - a totally different matter. A decade ago, petroleum reserves were expected to be exhausted within 35 years - but only the initiated knew that proven reserves are a function of the current price of oil. Recent events have shown most clearly that when oil prices fall, high-cost oil wells are capped and exploration is cut back, so that proven reserves no longer increase.

In addition to oil, there are in the world enough accessible coal deposits to last for several hundreds of years. Just as the magnitude of the fossil fuel reserves is a matter of price, so is the development of alternative sources of energy - solar, geothermal, from wind and biomass, and others, perhaps including nuclear fusion. Long before the world runs out of energy resources, necessity will become the father of new inventions that may bypass the option of nuclear fission.

Moreover, the uranium used to produce nuclear energy is not less exhaustible than fossil fuel. Uranium is not much more plentiful on earth than gold, silver or platinum, and the breeder reactors which increase the utilization of uranium some 70-fold by using plutonium as the fuel element are a technology still so unproven and so dangerous that U.S. President Jimmy Carter put a stop to the Snake River facility, the West Germans are still holding up the completion of their Kalkar reactor, and the French are having problems with their facility at Cap de Hague.

NUCLEAR energy, its advocates argue, is clean. It does not pollute air or earth. True - as long as there is no accident such as that at Windscale in 1957, at Three Mile Island in 1979, or the far worse one at Chernobyl. When that happens, the pollution becomes infernal. The pollution caused by oil- or coal-fired power

stations is a matter of price. It can be reduced, if not completely eliminated. At its present and foreseeable level, it is also reversible. An accident like that at Chernobyl - and worse can happen - can make a large area uninhabitable for decades, and cause delayed sickness and death. And with each additional nuclear power plant, the probability of a so-called "maximum credible accident" increases.

Prof. Alvin M. Weinberg, a member of the Manhattan Project and the father of the pressurized water reactor, went so far as to argue that nuclear energy even cleans the earth of radioactivity as natural uranium is extracted, burned in reactors and its radioactive waste products are safely disposed of (a question-begging argument of which more later).

True, nuclear power is theoretically cheaper than that produced by oil- or coal-fired power stations. But the investment costs of nuclear power plants have ballooned to six to eight times of what was expected. With each accident, the costs of making nuclear reactors safer - they can never be absolutely safe - increase the investment cost to the point where the advantage over conventional power stations disappears.

It is also true that there have been far, far fewer deaths from accidents in nuclear plants than in coal mine explosions, oil rig accidents or even in conventional power stations. But the difference is that accidents of this kind have finite results - the dead are dead and the maimed are maimed, and the human mind can cope with that. Natural disasters can be a thousand times more destructive than the worst accident in a nuclear reactor, but man has always gone back to rebuild what earthquakes, tidal floods or volcanoes destroyed. Nuclear accidents, by contrast, can create wastelands unapproachable for decades and possibly more. Their results are therefore cumulative. They may kill only a few immediately, but bring a delayed death to many more, and sickness to those living at the time as well as to those not yet born. The long-term effects of radiation are still far from being fully known. What is known is that there is no harmless, safe or tolerable radiation dose.

The safety of nuclear reactors is assessed on the basis of probabilistic risk analysis, which always leaves a

residual risk. Even the most outspoken protagonists of nuclear power agree that there is no such thing as an absolutely safe nuclear reactor. In the February issue of *Soviet Life* Ukrainian Minister of Power Vitali Sklyarov said that the probability of a meltdown at Chernobyl was one in 10,000 years. The trouble with this kind of probability is that it is impossible to predict in which of the 10,000 years the accident will happen. And if the odds are one in 10,000 for one reactor, they become one in 100 for a hundred reactors.

BUT EVEN if the operating safety of reactors is ignored, there are two problems for which there is as yet no satisfactory solution. One is the disposal of nuclear waste, and the other is that the existing reactors have a limited lifetime and will eventually have to be dismantled.

The technique for safely and reliably disposing of many tons of radioactive waste and concrete does not yet exist. Prof. Alvin M. Weinberg considers the fears of radiation from nuclear waste as hysterical. A 1,000 megawatt reactor, he says,

'However well defended an Israeli reactor might be, a successful kamikaze attack on it cannot be ruled out'

produces only two cubic metres of highly radioactive waste a year - and that can be encased in glass and safely buried in deep shafts or in salt domes. He begs the question because he assumes that disposal is safe - which many scientists deny and most regulatory authorities still doubt. The much bigger quantities of waste with a low-level radioactivity, according to Professor Weinberg, are no more dangerous than the radiation coming from coal residues or from the 45-180 grams of uranium contained in each ton of phosphate rock. Even if that is true in aggregate, it would seem that there is a huge difference between radioactive waste that is spatially concentrated and the widely dispersed sources of so-called back-

ground radiation. The belittling of the danger doesn't sound very convincing - not only to a layman, but also to the many scientists of Professor Weinberg's standing who are against nuclear reactors.

But the real question is why, except out of technological hubris, accept the risk at all? That is the question which Israel, more than other countries, must ask itself. We would hardly need nuclear reactors in the foreseeable future even if they were safe. Our electric power generating capacity is some 4,000 megawatts and is at present underutilized by 30-40 per cent. Two more coal-fired power units of 550 megawatts each are to be completed long before any nuclear stations can come on line. No more capacity may be needed until the end of the century, even if power consumption grows by a steady 5 per cent a year.

The addition of two 550 megawatt reactors would mean that over 25 per cent of our total electric power would come from nuclear reactors. This is a higher share than that of Japan, nearly as much as in Germany and almost twice as much as in the U.S. - but with the crucial difference that all the nuclear power would come from two reactors of the same type. Even a minor accident might require shutting both down, with the result of a major power failure.

Israel's area is 20,770 square kilometres. Two reactors would mean a density of one reactor per 10,000 sq. km., against some 9,000 sq. km. in France after completion there of another 18 reactors to a total of 61. The recommended (generally ignored and far too small in case of serious accident) distance of nuclear reactors from population centres is some 30 km. A serious accident at Shvita might require the evacuation of Beersheba. A radioactive cloud like that from Chernobyl could in a day contaminate all of Israel, not to speak of Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. The Russians may be able to evacuate 60,000 people from Kiev, the Americans thousands from Harrisburg. Where would Israel put a similar number?

Nuclear reactors, which in other countries are intended to provide an antithesis source of electric power and, in particular, independence of oil, will in the case of Israel only increase its dependence, as the

Energy Ministry's chief scientist has argued. Israel will also have to depend on other countries for the disposal of its nuclear waste.

BUT QUITE apart from all the inherent dangers of nuclear reactors all over the world, they present particular risks to Israel, a country at war. A serious accident might tempt an enemy to launch an attack. Nuclear reactors present a target that can effectively make a war fought with conventional weapons into a nuclear war. A reactor will not explode if bombed, but it may release as much radioactivity as a nuclear bomb. Israel, of all countries, has vividly demonstrated that a nuclear reactor can be destroyed with conventional bombs. And when Israel bombed Iraq's reactor, then Prime Minister Begin made the point that the attack was timed before the reactor went critical, so as to avoid radioactive pollution. However well defended an Israeli reactor might be, a successful kamikaze attack on it cannot be ruled out, nor can a terrorist attack.

The additional safety precautions that would have to be taken in a country as sensitive to loss of life as Israel, and the protection and defences that would have to be provided against enemy attack would probably raise the cost of nuclear power reactors to the point where any cost advantages over conventional thermal power would be more than wiped out.

Finally, existing nuclear technology is obsolete. Three months ago, the *Economist* reported that the U.S., Japan, Sweden and Germany are working on new types of "inherently safe" and smaller reactors which rely for safety on the laws of physics rather than, as in present reactors, on as much as four-fold redundancies of computer-guided mechanical contraptions. At the very least, Israel should wait until such new technologies mature. Whether or not they will turn out to make nuclear reactors "absolutely safe" remains to be seen. Anything devised by fallible man can go wrong, and according to Murphy's Law, as long as anything can go wrong, it will one day go wrong.

Israel can't afford that, ever. Certainly not for reducing the price of a kilowatt-hour of power by a cent or two at best.

This is the second of two articles, the first of which appeared on Friday. The writer is a journalist and economist.

READERS' LETTERS

THE CASE OF HERMANN ABS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir - While fully sharing the sentiments expressed in your columns during recent weeks concerning a certain former Nazi and the wide support he is enjoying from his countrymen, it would seem that some restraint and humility on our part might be in order.

Consider the case of Dr. Hermann Josef Abs. In his book, *Return of the Swastika* (Robert Hale, London, 1968), Lord Russell of Liverpool describes Dr. Abs as "convicted as war criminal" and states the following:

"According to a report made by the U.S.A. office of Military Government in November 1946, Abs was 'the spiritual rector of the infamous Deutsche Bank which combined an unusual concentration of economic power with active participation in the criminal policies of the Nazi Regime... Abs exerted all his energy to extend the rule of Germany over Europe.'"

As a director of the Deutsche Bank, Abs was "responsible for the collection of enemy property" which included all Jewish property in the countries which came under German

occupation."

Abs was sentenced by a Yugoslav court in absentia to 15 years imprisonment.

Lord Russell had been the legal adviser to the Commander-in-Chief, British Army of the Rhine, in respect of all trials by British Military Courts of German war criminals. In 1969, this same Dr. Abs was received with full honours in our country. According to the Social & Personal column of *The Jerusalem Post*, "Dr. Hermann Abs, chairman of the board of directors of the German Central Bank, for a 10-day private visit" (13.1.69). Dr. Abs called on the Minister of Finance, Commerce and on the State Comptroller (15.1.69). Dr. Abs was entertained to dinner, in the company of the Secretary-General of the Labour Party, the Minister of Tourism, the President of the World Jewish Congress, and others (17.1.69). Dr. Abs was also received by the President and by the Prime Minister (21.1.69).

The old principle of the inadvisability of throwing stones from within a glass house, comes to mind.

Haifa. ZE'EV RAPHAEL

DOUBLE STANDARDS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir - I was glad to read Joe Zias's letter of May 2 about the double standard applied to the settlers in the occupied territories and members of the Peace Now movement.

This double standard, however, goes far beyond these groups. There is a double standard in our courts when it concerns Jewish and Arab terrorist acts.

A terrorist is a terrorist and should be punished as such, no matter what his motivation. Arab terrorists receive their lawful punishment, sometimes even too lenient, but punishment for Jewish terrorists is sometimes closer to a farce. Sentences are too light and even when doing their term in jail, they have far more privileges than other prisoners.

I am not a member of Peace Now, but just a plain citizen who still believes in justice and fair play. Only by being just and fair in our dealings with our Arab neighbours do we have any hope of settling our differences some time in the not too distant future. Any other way will lead to perpetual warfare and terrorism.

MORDECHAI B. DESSAUR
Rishon LeZion.

FOOTING THE BILL

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir - In your report of April 27, "Tight security in Hebron for Gush Emunim tours," you report that "Gush Emunim leaders and supporters who have been asked to donate \$500 each are to dine in a hall near the Tomb of the Patriarchs and hear an address by Vice Premier Shamir."

I assume that the \$500 donation went towards footing the bill of the extra military police, border police and regular police units specially deployed for the occasion, as also reported in the same article.

GARY FEINGOLD
Tel Aviv.

LIBERAL TRADITION

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir - In the U.S., most Jews are liberals in their thinking. They support all kinds of liberal and democratic causes including civil rights for Blacks and Hispanics. Yet in Israel, most American Jews become illiberal, even reactionary. Why this change?

It may be that in the U.S. where Jews are a minority of under 3 per cent of the total population, they realize that any gains they win for other minorities will benefit them also. In Israel, where Jews are a majority, there is no longer this urge to fight for liberal and minority causes.

It is therefore most refreshing to read the view of an American, Shubert Spero, a rabbi and a teacher of philosophy who, despite being in Israel several years, has still not forgotten his American upbringing and is willing to speak out with a strong belief in the American traditions in which he was nurtured of tolerance, fair play and liberalism.

Let us hear more from Shubert Spero. Perhaps he can lead the American Jews now living in Israel back to the traditions they fought for so valiantly in the U.S. and which so many have discarded here in Israel. Jerusalem. ZVI PERLOWITZ

TRIBUTE TO DADO

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir - An article in your paper of May 4 quotes excerpts of President Herzog's tribute to David Elazar. Included is the following: "The political leadership was not able to prevent war, and the military leadership did not foresee it. Big difference!"

Poor Dado and his family: they surely deserved better. Jerusalem. ZOHAR EM-GILAD

NO BACKLASH IN FRENCH HILL

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir - As a resident of French Hill since the early months of its existence, I must correct certain inaccuracies conveyed by Yosef Goell in his article of May 2. Mr. Goell cites as an example of secular backlash the taking to the streets by residents of French Hill to block "the building of a yeshiva by outside elements."

To set the record straight, let it be stated that the residents of French Hill were led to believe they were blocking a yeshiva. In fact, they were blocking the building of a synagogue complex that would replace the temporary buildings serving the Sephardi and Ashkenazi communities of French Hill, religious and non-religious alike, over the past 13 years.

For more than a decade, the hope of a permanent setting has helped us bear the inadequacies inherent in temporary quarters. The air of goodwill that typifies French Hill in general, and which is symbolized by the single fence that surrounds the Sephardi and Ashkenazi facilities, justified our looking forward to permanent premises adequate to the needs of the community.

If the term "backlash" refers to a groundswell of resentment against immigration and impositions, the word is not justified in French Hill. The extent of the demonstration referred to in Mr. Goell's article was the result of the cynical introduction of a fictional yeshiva.

This is just one more move in a consistent decade of obstruction to a central synagogue and implies to me not a backlash, but rather a primary deep-rooted antagonism to religion.

SYDNEY LEWIS KASTEN
Jerusalem.

EDWARD HEATH

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir - It came as no surprise to me to read in your issue of April 25 that the British ex-prime minister, Edward Heath, attacked Mrs. Thatcher for her support for the American much-needed initiative against Gaddafi. Heath proudly pointed to his denial of British facilities to the United States during the terrible days of the Yom Kippur War as a shining example of what Mrs. Thatcher should have done.

How was it that this tenth-rate

musician with his history of political and commercial betrayal of our country in its hour of terrible need was invited at the beginning of 1985 to conduct one of our leading symphony orchestras in the capital city of the State of Israel?

Now that he has again sided with our enemies, do those responsible for the invitation propose to reward him and invite Heath once more to conduct our orchestra?

RUSSELL K. EDWARDS
Jerusalem.

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